

£2 a week company car tax

A new tax on drivers receiving free petrol for private motoring in company cars will work out at little more than the cost of a gallon a week.

Scale charges just published by the Inland Revenue show that, from next April, the average company car driver with a Cortina-type model will be deemed to receive a free petrol cash benefit of £360 a year (£2.07 a week for the basic rate taxpayer).

Those with bigger cars will, on basic tax rate, have to pay £311 a week. The Inland Revenue said about 750,000 drivers would be affected.

BP and Mobil raise prices

BP and Mobil have followed Esso's lead and increased the prices of all petrol grades. If retailers pass on the full increase to motorists, the price at the pumps will go up by 8p, putting four-star petrol at £1.64 a gallon. Page 20

Mellish will not seek reelection

Mr Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, will not stand at the next general election. He had already said he might resign in the autumn if his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered with his work as an MP. Page 2

Channel tunnel cost disputed

A combined bridge and tunnel across the Channel would cost between £10,000m and £11,000m, not £3,800m as forecast by British Steel, Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the rival European Channel Tunnel Group, said yesterday. Page 3

Archbishop's royal advice

Sex, marriage and bringing up children were some of the topics Dr Robert Runcie discussed when he met the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, he revealed. The Archbishop of Canterbury appealed to married couples not to treat the wedding, on July 29, as a spectacle. Page 3

US visas for Springboks

Visas for the Springbok rugby team have been authorized by the United States. The South Africans are due to play three games there after their controversial New Zealand tour starting on Sunday. They had their final practice in Cape Town yesterday. Page 7

Iran executes businessmen

For the first time in the current Islamic drive against opponents of the Islamic Government, businessmen have Mr Karim Dashtmalchi, a bee sent to the firing squad, prominent industrialist, and supporter of former President Bani-Sadr, was one of 28 people executed yesterday. Page 5

Vatican deficit put at £17m

The Vatican's budget appears to be in perilous state. When the cardinals met in November 1979 the deficit was officially put at £8.5m. But when the Pope's new Council of Cardinals met yesterday to consider the Vatican's ailing finances, unofficial estimates put its deficit at £17m. Page 6

Output drops 0.8 pc in May

Industrial output in May was 0.8 per cent below the April level and 6 per cent below the May 1980 level. Manufacturing output fell even more: it was 10 per cent below last year's level. If North Sea oil and gas are excluded, output is now 11 per cent lower than in 1975. Page 19

Full backing for gas strike

Management and union leaders in British Gas confirmed that most of the corporation's 106,000 manual and white collar workers had taken part in an official 24-hour strike against Government plans to set off gas showrooms. Some areas were left without a normal emergency service. Page 4

Prime Minister and Whitelaw on measures to deal with disorders

Riot offenders may go into Army camps

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told a meeting of Conservative MPs at the Commons last night that the Government is ready to open up Army camps as temporary detention centres "to house those who are convicted of crime in the recent rioting in Britain's cities."

The prisons had a population of 44,500 and were overcrowded, he said. With several hundreds likely to be sentenced by the courts this week, it was necessary for him to ensure that there would be secure detention and prison centres to which they could be sent.

Under pressure from the backbenchers to support the police in more effective action against the rioters, Mr Whitelaw said that he had noted the effectiveness of the Manchester police force and praised the way in which Mr James Anderson, the chief constable, had deployed his force.

Mr Edward Gardner, MP for South Fylde, and chairman of the Conservative Home Affairs Committee, which arranged the meeting, said: "Mr Whitelaw thought there ought now to be aggressive action to snatch people from the streets and the police ought to move forward offensively."

He was determined to give the police all the equipment that they needed and said he was arranging for the equipment to go direct from the manufacturers to the police forces.

Mr Whitelaw referred to the tests being carried out with two types of water cannon. The Home Secretary had used the RUC, who refused to use it any longer. The other, smaller, could be used with eyes so that the rioters could be identified. It was also more manoeuvrable.

The Home Secretary said that the police would be equipped with that kind of equipment, that it is made available. Mr Gardner said:

"He is making efforts to divert people from various parts of the country to the areas where they are required to deal with disturbances. This is the first time this has been done in the history of the police force in the United Kingdom."

Thatcher sets priority for police protection

From Nicholas Timmins, Liverpool

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday promised strong support for the police, more riot equipment and a review of the Public Order Act and the possible restoration of a Riot Act, but said there were no instant solutions to the riots of Toxteth, Moss Side and Brixton.

In a five-hour visit to Liverpool, the timing of which was kept secret, she received a hostile reception from a crowd of several hundred gathered outside the town hall.

Two tomatoes were thrown, and police, arms linked, struggled to hold back a section of the crowd which booed and jeered her as she left.

During three hours of talks with council, community and church leaders she was warned by community representatives that the trouble would break out again unless there was a change in the way in which areas like Toxteth were policed.

"To them and at a press conference afterwards she made a strong appeal for local and national support for the police and communities and the police. It was a time, she said, for reconciliation not dissension but it was of paramount importance that the law was upheld."

Looking toward the future, and conceding that the last 10 days had been the most worrying of her administration, Mrs Thatcher said: "Protection of the police must come first."

"The law must be upheld. Whatever means there is we must try and get rid of it. That is a two-way business. There is no future for any society unless the law is upheld totally impartially."

She said she had been appalled at the past week's scene but denied there was a risk of a complete breakdown of law and order.

ON OTHER PAGES

Court hearings
New riot Act considered
The community police
Leading article
Photograph

"All difficulties of enforcement cooperation will be swept away. He is determined to see that he gets the fullest police cooperation to deal with the present difficulties."

"He thought the Special Patrol Group in London had proved themselves to be valuable and, in answer to a question, he said he was prepared to look at the methods that were used by the French riot police."

"He also said that a national reporting centre had been set up at Scotland Yard."

"He was anxious that there should be the earliest trial of those brought before the magistrates."

Mr Gardner explained that when he announced the use of Army camps, Mr Whitelaw said they would contain those who were convicted of serious offences.

Several backbenchers wanted a revised Riot Act to be introduced quickly. Mr Gardner said:

"Mr Whitelaw was not certain whether such an Act was something which ought to be introduced as emergency legislation. He pointed out its difficulties and its advantages and its dangers."

"If Parliament were to put through quick legislation one could be sure that it was defective."

The views of the backbenchers, as expressed in speeches, were seen in favour of a new Act, and eight against.

Mr John Wheeler, MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, an officer of the constabulary, said Mr Whitelaw "is going to be very tough on the riot squad over here."

Mr Whitelaw said there was disagreement among chief constables about the desirability of using water cannon and armoured vehicles.

Showing even more of a minority taste, they applauded Mr Whitelaw when he said that the next Labour government would set up national planning colleges "to train the managers who would run the new Labour Britain."

Promising a completely new approach to a Labour government, Mr Jenkins said: "When Michael comes back from the Palace, he will have planned what we have to do."

The Michael here referred to, Mr Foot, registered neither confirmation nor denial of this.

But if he did have a plan, nobody seemed to have told him about it yet. For he delivered one of his stream-of-consciousness speeches without notes. He did not seem to have a plan of his speech, let alone of the entire economy. But it was not the worse a speech for that.

"The age of chivalry is ended, it seems," he said, concluding his speech with a Democratic MP seemed prepared to give up his seat in Parliament to a lady, Mrs Williams. He did not follow Mr Clive Jenkins in his detailed plans for planning the future of the country. He did assume his audience that a Labour government would provide more jobs, more houses, and more of everything.

Mr Foot tends to wander away from economics, during his speeches, towards the less daunting task for the next Labour government of saving the entire world from destruction.

After a brief foray back into domestic politics—more jobs, more houses, and so on—he ended by saying: "This is what we can do... therefore, I say to you... that is our task here in Warrington is the first chance to kick them out and then we..." (the last few words were submerged in delighted applause).

Drugs king guilty in handleless corpse case

By Sarah Segre

Alexander Sinclair, aged 36, a millionaire drugs ring leader, was found guilty yesterday of the murder of Mary Johnson, the drugs racketeer.

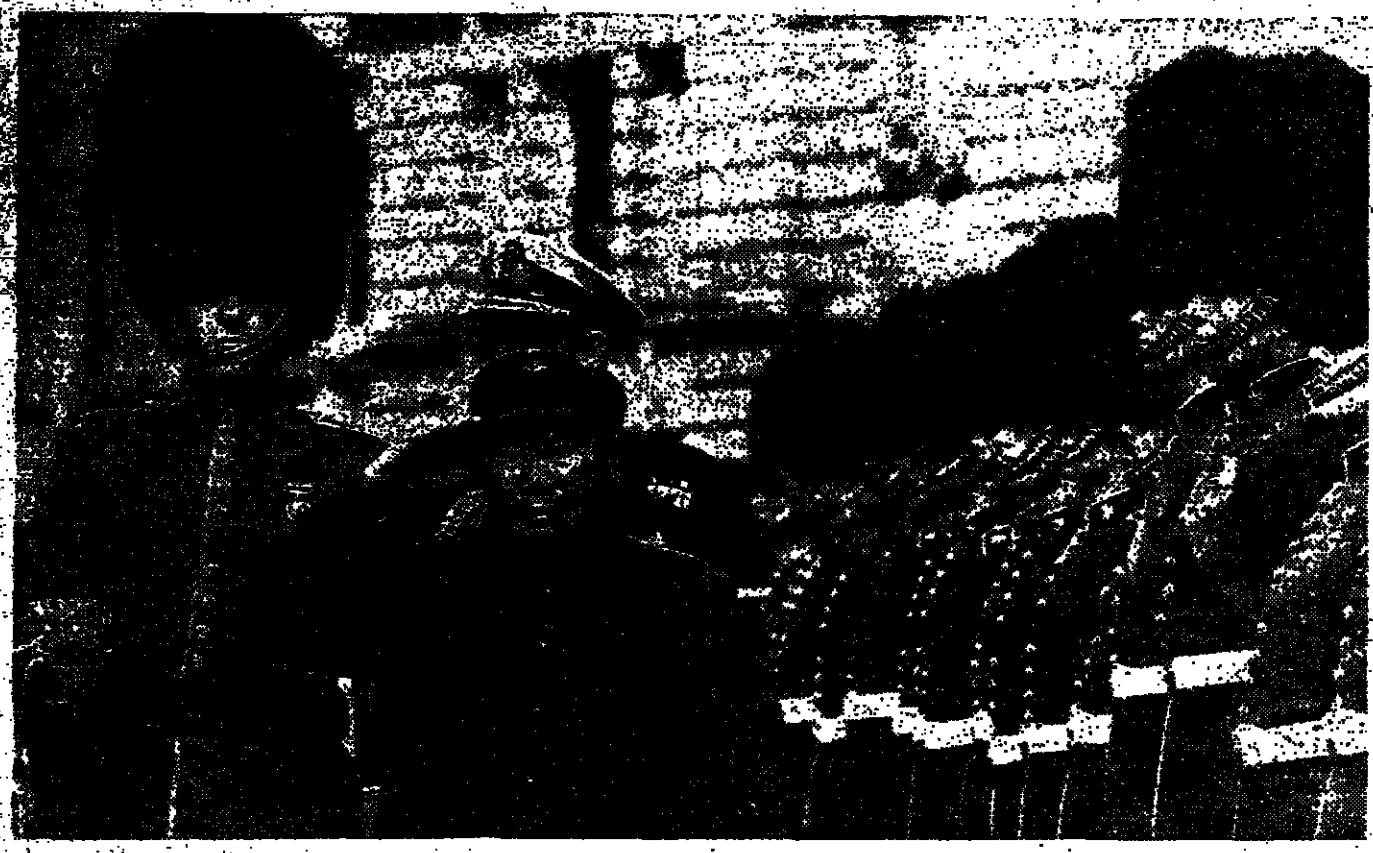
The trial at Lancaster Crown Court became known as the "Handleless Corpse" case because Johnson was chopped off the victim in an attempt to prevent identification.

Mr Sinclair was also convicted of conspiring to import drugs into the United Kingdom. Jimmy Smith and Keith "Billy" Kirby, former Scots guardsmen, were also found guilty of murder.

The jury of seven men and five women reached their verdict in the seventh day of deliberations and spent nearly seven hours locked in their room at Lancaster Castle on Sunday after the court had taken the rare step of sitting on a Sunday.

It is the longest retirement of a jury in Lancashire after a case which lasted 121 days.

Mr Justice Rose Heilbron praised the jurors for the "most conscientious and painstaking way" they had dealt with the "very long and important case" and exempted them from jury duty to serve again.



Yang De Zhi, chief of general staff People's Liberation Army of China, reviews a guard of honour by the Irish Guards as he arrives at the Defence Ministry to meet Mr John Nott.

Labour puts the heavy guns into Warrington

From Frank Johnson, Warrington

Labour last night trained heavy artillery, from the platform of Warrington's largest hall, on a town that had already been heavily shelled as the by-election campaign entered its final week.

The large audience of about 700—which seemed on the face of it to be mainly made up of trade union activists—were not the campaign's target, since they were excited about the by-election. Their more typical kin had tended to adopt a more stoical attitude the last few weeks, apathy having traditionally much support in the area.

Also, the evening's atmosphere was rather lawless. The speakers included Mr Clive Jenkins, followed by Mr Eric Heffer, with Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, to provide the moderation. The result was the most impassioned atmosphere since Mr Roy Jenkins had attracted just as large audiences of Social Democrats, but their moderate philosophy precludes them from getting too enraged.

The right-wing Conservative candidate, Mr Stanley Sorrell is a mob-orator without a mole.

Unlike most of the people out in the town, last night's audience was capable of getting angry. As Mr Clive Jenkins pressed about the lack of exchange controls, meaning that money was going from this country and into Japanese equities.

Showing even more of a minority taste, they applauded Mr Whitelaw when he said that the next Labour government would set up national planning colleges "to train the managers who would run the new Labour Britain."

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Reagan drops Bush from Ottawa summit team

From Nicholas Ashford and Frank Vogl, Washington, July 13

President Reagan has shifted the task of preparing the United States position at next week's summit conference in Ottawa away from Vice-President George Bush to his own White House staff in a move widely interpreted here as a sign of concern at the handling of the preparations to date.

The President's advisers are expecting some of the foreign heads of government at the meeting to be critical of high American interest rates and the Administration will be firmly defending its economic policies at the summit.

Mr Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, has now taken over preparations for the meeting, officials said today. The leaders of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan are holding their two-day conference in Ottawa on July 20.

Administration officials tried to play down suggestions that the move was the result of dissatisfaction with the handling of the summit preparations to date. However, sources quoted today by the Washington Post said this was not the case.

There was concern about a lack of detail and specificity in the briefing papers for the summit which had been prepared by Mr Bush's office, and at the fact that these papers were still not in adequate shape even though the summit was less than a week away, the Post's report said.

Mr Bush's appointment as summit coordinator last March was also the result of White House dissatisfaction with the way initial preparations had been conducted. This had been the responsibility of Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, but heads of other government departments complained they had not been adequately consulted.

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A special Ottawa summit task force was set up with Mr Bush as chairman. But this task force never met because, it was explained, Mr Bush intended to use it only in cases of internal conflict, over policy, and such conflicts never arose.

Most of the spadework for the conference has been handled by two senior State Department officials, Mr Myer Rashid, under-secretary of state for economic affairs, and Mr Robert Hornum, who chairs the interdepartmental group responsible for planning the summit. The two men's positions have not been changed.

Mr Donald Reagan, the Secretary of the Treasury, said at a press conference that it was difficult to make the case that the chief disturbances in Britain were due to Mr Thatcher's economic policies. He said that the cause of the disturbances was sociological and that it needs to be recalled that the riots in United States cities, like the 1968 riot in Chicago, were the result of a boom.

The Secretary admitted that some foreign leaders may criticize America at the Ottawa conference for high interest rates, but "we think we are on the right course and we will stick to it."

Mr Reagan did not comment further on British conditions but he did say he believed that progress is being made now in the United States, and the result will be much lower interest rates next year.

The Secretary said the White House recognized that other nations may have very different economic philosophies. There will be no concrete agreements on specific joint economic policy steps as a result of the summit. "We hope that we can just agree to agree," he said.

Mr Reagan said that with four of the seven leaders at the summit having only taken office since a major purpose of the meeting was for informal discussion, to enable the leaders to become better acquainted.

Mr Reagan said the United States was interested in talking to French leaders about their nationalizations and about the ways these might affect American corporate interests in France.

Talks between Washington and the French were also likely in Ottawa on France reducing its interest rate subsidies to exporters.

Mr Reagan said the summit's aim was to exchange views. "No nation can tell another how to run its economy. The United States will not tell the French what priorities they should have," he said. "We wanted to reassure American allies that it was a case of international economic conditions and of Washington's role in improving them. The United States was determined to secure a strong dollar to help the world economy."

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Opera faces axe in arts budget scrutiny

Simon Midgley of The Times Diary Staff

The Royal Opera House, the English National Opera or one of our other national cultural institutions could lose millions of pounds in grant aid if the Arts Council's worst financial predictions for next year are fulfilled.

A contingency planning exercise being conducted by the council discusses several drastic ways of meeting a possible income shortfall of £5m, including withdrawing grant aid from one or other of the two major national opera companies, or abolishing council funding of the literary or the visual arts.

If either of the latter two options were to be chosen it would follow that either the council's art advisory panel or literature advisory panel would be abolished and the respective administrative sections re-deployed or disbanded.

Although the council is unlikely to know until the end of the year what money the Government will allocate for the arts in 1982/83, it has been considered prudent to develop contingency plans based on the worst possible outcome—a cash standstill.

The Government's published expenditure forecast indicates that total spending on arts and libraries will fall in 1982/83 to 2 per cent below the 1981/82 level in real terms.

In order to prepare for the worst the council is juggling with various possibilities and it appears that there will be no "sacred cows"—all areas of council expenditure are under scrutiny.

The Royal Opera House Covent Garden Ltd, which includes the Royal Opera Company, the Royal Ballet and Sadlers Wells Royal Ballet, received a grant of more than £3m from the Arts Council this year, 1981/82.

This accounts for between 50 and 55 per cent of its annual operating costs. The remainder came from earned income (45 per cent), including box office takings and television fees, and private sponsorship (between 3 and 4 per cent).

The English National Opera received £4.5m from the Arts Council this year (1981/82), which represents 60 per cent of its annual income.

Additional income comprises a GLC grant (11 per cent), box office takings (just over 21 per cent) and various minor items including theatre lettings, touring receipts and sundry extras.

In December last year the Arts Council was criticized harshly for its decision to withdraw grant aid from 41 theatre companies, festivals and other arts organizations in order to save £12m.

Subsequently Prospect Productions, which was one of the Old Vic Company, went into liquidation and several other companies have been in difficulties.

The Arts Council has already asked its 250 clients who regularly receive subsidy to state their requirements for next year. In June Sir Roy Shaw, the council's secretary-general, announced that 25 of these clients had been warned that some aspects of their work were unsatisfactory and would have to be remedied.

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British Gas Staff Pension Fund

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Riots: Courts begin to deal with those accused; politicians begin to seek a solution

Two jailed in Brixton first 100

Only two people have received jail sentences in the first 100 cases arising out of the first Brixton riots in April. A black man, 18, received 18 months in jail for looting and a white man, 48, six months for assault on the police. Two white and one black youths were sentenced to three months in detention centre.

There were 63 black people on trial, 35 whites, 2 Mediterranean and one Asian. Fifteen of those dealt with by the court were under the age of 16. At July 8 253 cases were tried, making 354 arrests in all of whom 98 were white and 256 black.

Some of the more serious cases have yet to be heard, in the list below B is black, W white, A Asian, M Mediterranean, con dis is conditional discharge and unless otherwise indicated the sums represent the total of fines imposed. Burglary normally looting.

Theft (23 cases)
Male, 20, b: guilty plea, £100.
Male, 28, b: guilty plea, £100.
Male, 20, b: guilty plea, £75.
Male, 15, b: guilty plea, 12 hours d.c.
Male, 16, w: cautioned.
Male, 12, b: 12 hours community service.

Male, 14, A: 12 hours community service.
Male, 11, b: cautioned.
Male, 16, b: guilty plea, £20.
Male, 27, w: guilty plea, £20.
Male, 38, b: guilty plea, 3 months imp. Sus. 1 year.
Male, 17, w: 12 months probation.
Male, 16, w: con. dis. 12 months.
Female, 32, b: 12 months con. dis. £50.
Male, 20, w: fined £50.
Male, 17, b: guilty plea, 3 months det. centre.

Male, 22, b: not guilty plea, £50.
Male, 13, b: guilty plea, absolute discharge.
Female, 16, b: not guilty plea, 12 months con. dis. Pay £25 costs.
Male, 23, b: guilty plea, £75.
Male, 12, b: 12 months con. dis.

Offensive weapon (7 cases)
Male, 23, b: not guilty plea, £50.
Male, 28, b: B.O. £200 for 12 months.
Male, 13, w: fined £25.
Male, 19, b: not guilty plea, found not guilty.
Female, 22, w: guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.

Male, 24, b: guilty plea, £30.
Male, 20, b: guilty plea. Fined £25 and £10.
Disorderly handling (13 cases)
Male, 21, b: fined £40.
Male, 16, b: 18 months con. dis.
Male, 16, w: fined £10.
Male, 15, b: fined £5.
Male, 14, b: fined £5.

Male, 14, b: cautioned.
Male, 13, b: cautioned.
Female, 17, b: guilty plea, fined 7 days.
Female, 21, w: guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.
Female, 38, M: 12 months con. dis.

Male, 12, b: absolute discharge.
Male, 21, b: Fined £70, 3 months imp. Sus. 2 years.
Burglary (24 cases)
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, found not guilty.
Male, 16, b: fined £500.
Female, 17, w: 2 months imp. Sus. 2 years.

Male, 14, b: 6 months imp. Sus. 2 years. Fined £100 (theft).
Male, 15, w: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 15, b: 12 months con. dis.
Male, 17, b: not guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 20, w: not guilty plea, 2 months imp. Sus. (3 cases con. curv.). Fined £50.

Male, 28, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Female, 16, b: discharged Section 15.
Male, 14, w: guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 18, w: 60 hours community service.

Female, 18, w: (1) con. dis. 18 months; (2) con. dis. 18 months, con. for handling.
Male, 14, b: placed in care.
Female, 17, b: guilty plea, 12 months con. dis.
Male, 15, w: fined £5.
Male, 14, M: 12 months con. dis. £100.

Male, 17, w: 3 months d.c.
Male, 17, w: 3 months d.c.
Male, 23, w: guilty plea, £100.
Male, 18, b: 12 months con. dis.
Female, 19, w: guilty plea, £50.
Male, 14, b: 12 months con. dis.
Female, 16, b: not guilty plea, 12 months con. dis. £25 costs.

Threatening behaviour (18 cases)
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Male, 25, b: guilty plea, £25.
Male, 16, b: fined £200, B.O. £250 for 12 months.
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, B.O. £100 for 12 months. Fined £200.
Male, 17, b: guilty plea, £10.
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 16, w: not guilty plea, found N.G.

Male, 18, w: 24 hours attendance centre.
Male, 25, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months.
Male, 14, b: 24 hours attendance centre (fined £10 for breach of con. dis.).
Male, 16, b: 6 months con. dis.
Male, 16, w: 24 hours attendance centre. Fined £30 for offensive weapon. Fined £30 for throwing stones.

Female, 19, b: fined £30, B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 17, w: B.O. £25 for 6 months.
Male, 16, w: not guilty plea, found N.G.
Female, 18, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months.
Male, 24, w: fined £50.

Highway obstruction (2 cases)
Male, 16, b: fined £25, B.O. £100 for 12 months.
Male, 15, b: 12 months con. dis.
Obstructing police
Male, 16, b: not guilty plea, fined £30.
Male, 17, b: not guilty plea, found N.G.

Male, 27, b: fined £25.
Male, 20, b: fined £25.
Male, 26, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months.
Male, 25, w: B.O. £50 for 12 months.

Assault on police
Male, 48, w: 6 months jail.
Male, 17, b: not guilty.
Insulting words
Male, 25, w: guilty plea, £40.

Possession of bullets (Firearms Act offence)
Male, 18, b: 12 months con. dis.
Criminal damage
Male, 16, b: B.O. £50 for 12 months. Fined £50 + £95 comp.
Male, 17, b: 24 hours attendance centre. Pay £25 comp.
Male, 20, b: guilty plea, 24 hours attendance centre.

Carrying equipment to cause criminal damage
Male, 16, b: fined £25, B.O. £50.

Magistrates impose heavy fines and jail sentences

By Frances Gibb

Hundreds of young people, black and white, came before magistrates throughout the country yesterday and faced tough penalties, including fines of up to £500 and prison sentences of up to nine months, for offences arising out of riots in several cities at the weekend.

At a special riot court convened at Stockport, an engineering foreman, aged 37, was fined £500 for using threatening and abusive language to the police and an unemployed 28-year-old white man was jailed for nine months at Mylebone magistrates' court in London for looting a necklace worth £285.

At the same court Mr Roderick Romain, the magistrate, fined a 33-year-old white mother of three £100 for shouting "black animals go home" in Shepherd's Bush on Saturday night and warned that parents could end up in jail if further offences by their children made them liable for fines which they could not pay.

Probably the youngest defendants yesterday where two white sisters, 11 and 12, who appeared at Lambeth West Juvenile Court in London, one accused of stealing shoes, the other of attempting to steal from shops in Clapham.

They were typical of the majority of defendants in court yesterday, not only because of their age and sex (they were the only girls charged in connection with the riots) but because of their "guilty" plea.

Every one of the other 10 defendants, seven of whom were black, denied charges ranging from theft to being in possession of offensive weapons, such as a wooden club or steel flail, and from criminal damage to inciting others to throw bricks or petrol bombs.

Accepting that in the case of the two girls, their looting had been a "one-off escape", Mr G D Gibbins, chairman of the bench, gave them a 12-month conditional discharge after their father said he had stopped their pocket money and banned them from going out for a month.

Of the other 10 defendants, aged 13 to 16 years, seven of whom had no previous convictions, seven were remanded on bail, four with curfew conditions, until later dates.

The same pattern of denials emerged at Sheffield, where most of the 11 youths alleged to have been involved in skin-head rioting in the city centre pleaded not guilty and their cases were adjourned.

But elsewhere magistrates meted out heavy sentences. At Nottingham, 11 people were given custodial sentences, including up to four months imprisonment and up to six months in a detention centre. Many other defendants were

fined up to £500 for looting and using threatening words and behaviour.

Mr Ronald Walton, court chairman, said: "I hope magistrates have made it quite clear that they will not tolerate offences of this sort. The courts must protect society and carry out their tasks fearlessly on behalf of the community."

Four youths were jailed for three months, one sent to prison for four months and a sixth to a detention centre for six months. Inspector Colin Sheppard told the court: "It was not a race riot. There were blacks and white together."

At Leicester, 18 young people, four of them juveniles, appeared before magistrates. Robert Patrick Flowers, a white 18-year-old student, admitted threatening words and behaviour and was sent to a detention centre for three months.

Chief Inspector Peter Baker, prosecuting, said that just after midnight Flowers was one of a large group of youths running along Evington Street, Highfields, some of whom were carrying sticks and bottles. Flowers shouted to the police: "Kill the pigs. Kill the pigs."

A total of 40 people appeared before magistrates at Manchester, 26 white and 14 coloured; 14 in jobs and 26 unemployed. The magistrates dealt with 14 and the rest were remanded until later dates.

Gary Oxtan, aged 18, of South Radford Street, Salford, and Anthony Moynihan, aged 17, of Newton Heath, Manchester, were each jailed for two months. They admitted disorderly behaviour and Oxtan also pleaded guilty to causing criminal damage.

At Camberwell magistrates' court in South London, 37 people, including a 14-year-old boy and a 15-year-old girl, appeared on charges. His "honeymoon" with the residents lasted barely a month before the weekend of riots and looting which changed so many comfortable assumptions about the nature of English society.

On the Saturday evening, when the curfew was at eight, about 40 members of the Special Patrol Group moved into the estate, refusing to leave until order was restored. According to observers, the estate had been quiet up to that point, but the arrival of the SPG was greeted with furious abuse and hails of missiles.

Three months later Constable Waterkeyn is trying to pick up the pieces. Young, well-educated and highly articulate, he bears little resemblance to the traditional "bobby on the beat". But despite setbacks he still believes that he can build on his predecessors' success.

Since the community policing scheme was introduced in 1979, he says, serious crime, including arson and muggings, has dropped by 40 per cent. Minor crimes like theft from cars are down by more than 30 per cent.

But since the disturbances began he has had to be circumspect. Petrol bombs have been found on the estate, and there is the risk of bricks and bottles being thrown from the pedestrian bridges which criss-cross between the buildings. "I tend to duck more", he says with a grin.

PC Waterkeyn's appointment coincided with a tenant management scheme introduced by Lambeth Council, which also appears to have shown promising results. At the time it was started, at least 60 of the 1,050 flats were empty and another 40 contained squatters.

Today, according to Mrs Jean Styles, chairman of the tenants' association, only two flats are empty and two "squatted". When the association began, it had half a dozen members; now there is a management committee of 32.

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Christian Waterkeyn, community policeman, makes friends with Terri Cain.

Where the PC tends to duck more often

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Last March Constable Christian Waterkeyn was posted as "Community Policeman" to the Stockwell Park housing estate, about half a mile from the centre of Brixton. His "honeymoon" with the residents lasted barely a month before the weekend of riots and looting which changed so many comfortable assumptions about the nature of English society.

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Cabinet to consider quickie Riot Act

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

If the Cabinet decides on Thursday to introduce a new Riot Act to help the police take swift action against rioters, it will be a short Bill and facilities will be made to get it approved by the Commons and the Lords in the remaining three weeks before Parliament rises for the summer recess.

However, it is not certain that the Government will decide on this course. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, and the law officers have been asked to put the arguments for and against the revival of an old legal provision which may not be suitable in modern circumstances.

Ministers also have to take account of the prospect that many Labour MPs, and possibly some Liberals, will have objections to a measure which will give the police the power to make summary arrests with hardly any safeguards for the innocent individual who may be caught in a riot.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, after her consultations with senior police officers, is said to be less than enthusiastic about a new riot act. Some Government advisers have said that the police already have wide powers to arrest people when they cause obstruction and these can be used to clear the streets. But when a riot is in progress, detailed evidence could be difficult to note.

Under the Riot Act, 1714, a magistrate was required to make a declaration under the Act and the crowd was required to disperse within an hour.

In the modernised Act that has been prepared for the Cabinet to discuss, it is proposed that the declaration would be made by a designated police officer, and the period allowed for dispersal would be much less than an hour.

Once that time ran out, the police could arrest everyone remaining on the streets. It would be a catch-all situation, not open to argument or legal challenge, if the people remained, they would be guilty of an offence. The police would be immune from any legal action. There would be no question of appeal to a higher court. There could be heavy fines, and/or imprisonment of up to six months or a longer period.

Yesterday, while confirming that this proposal would be put to the Cabinet, several Ministers

expressed doubts whether it is necessary.

The doubters are said to include Mr Whitelaw himself, but the Government is under pressure from some Conservative backbenchers to strengthen the hand of the police.

Meanwhile, Mr Whitelaw is anxious to clear up the confusion over "special courts" or "riot courts" mentioned in some newspapers over the weekend. Magistrates can, and do, sit at whatever time they choose, and can arrange special sittings at any time to meet special circumstances.

The Home Office working party on police protective clothing and equipment is considering a number of innovations. The issue of helmets is said to have been a great success, offering much greater protection than the traditional helmet. The police wearing them had more confidence and were able to break out of the set line formations to grab the offenders.

One of the disadvantages of water cannon is the relatively short range and rioters can easily escape them by running up side alleys.

Water rounds or plastic bullets are also being advised for possible use, but only as a last resort when other methods have failed.

CS gas is put in the same category as plastic bullets for use only in extremity, as in Liverpool where there was a threat to a central police station. But there are dangers in its use, which must be dependent on wind strength and direction.

The Police Federation has pointed out that there could be dangers for police officers in some circumstances if they are not equipped with gas masks when the gas is used.

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Mellish will not stand at general election

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, the former Labour government chief whip, said yesterday that he did not intend to stand for Parliament at the next general election.

Mr Mellish, aged 68, had already said that he might resign in the autumn if he found that his work as vice-chairman of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation interfered too much with his duties as an MP.

He has also had differences with his left-wing dominated constituency general management committee, which has accused him of being out of touch with the mainstream of local party opinion.

Labour's national executive committee is inquiring into the running of the Bermondsey party.

Mr Mellish held the seat with a 11,756 majority over the Conservatives at the last election, with the Liberals a poor third.

University grant cuts inquiry

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The University Grants Committee has been summoned to appear before the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts next week to explain the criteria it used in deciding how to distribute the cuts in the Government grant to universities.

The hearing will be in private. It will be the first time that the select committee, whose meetings are normally open to the public and the press, will have held a meeting behind closed doors. The Committee has been asked to explain the criteria it used in deciding how to distribute the cuts in the Government grant to universities.

Mr John Osborn, Conservative MP for Sheffield, Hallam, said that he did not want to examine in public the grant committee had made the right decisions or not, but rather what factors were involved in reaching the decisions. The committee might decide to hold another session later in public.

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WEEDKILLER BOMB MEN JAILED

Three men who took part in an Ulster Volunteer Force operation to send explosive substances to Northern Ireland were jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Among them was George Hill, Marks and Spencer Commissionaire described by his counsel as a "quiet and shy man" who was one of the main links in the chain to send weed-killer which, when combined with other substances, can become explosive, via Glasgow to UVF terrorists in Ulster, the prosecution said.

Mr Hill, 49, of Dalkeith Road, West Dulwich, London, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment after admitting possessing explosive substances.

William Hamilton, 36, of Silvio Street, Belfast, described as a messenger for the UVF, was also sentenced to seven years. He had admitted aiding and abetting in the supply of explosive substances.

The third man, Walter Brown, 29, of Collina Street, Maryhill, Glasgow, was sentenced to three years. He also admitted possessing explosive substances. Mr Brown had been manipulated by men more wicked than himself, the judge, Mr Justice Mustill said.

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Science report

The bug to eat Agent Orange

By the staff of Nature

Dr Ananda Chakrabarty, famed for being the first scientist to patent a living thing (a microorganism which digested oil spills), has announced another winner: a bacterium which will rid soil of 2,4,5-T, the controversial herbicide.

The herbicide was the main component of Agent Orange, which the American Air Force used to great effect to destroy the jungles of Vietnam. The chemical persists in the soil for many years, making it difficult for plants to recolonize a heavily-treated area. So a means to rid soil of the chemical quickly would be a boon.

Dr Chakrabarty, who works at the University of Illinois, created his bug with a bit of genetic cookery. He took a sample of soil from a waste dump, which he reasoned, would contain bacteria accustomed to toxic chemicals, and mixed it with nutrients and a few other bacteria for good measure. He also added some "plasmids" independent loops of the genetic material DNA, which he knew could induce activity against certain parts of the 2,4,5-T molecule. But before they will work, the plasmids would have to be incorporated into a bacterium.

To happen, Dr Chakrabarty went by week removed the more common nutrients from his mixture, replacing them gradually with 2,4,5-T. This gave an advantage to organisms which could digest 2,4,5-T as its sole source of carbon, degrading the molecule to relatively harmless chlorides.

To prove it worked, he tried it on a soil sample in the laboratory. He treated the sample with enough 2,4,5-T to kill a test plant (lettuce), and then incubated the soil with a strong dose of his culture for a few days. At the end of that, the 2,4,5-T had vanished and lettuce would grow on the soil.

However, Dr Chakrabarty has not yet identified the organism involved; he does not know precisely how it does its work; and can only guess whether it will work in the field. Critics describe Dr Chakrabarty as a "publicist", and point out that his oil-eating organism (the one which won his employer a patent) was salt-sensitive, so ultimately not of much use in dealing with oil spills at sea. Moreover, they say, soil organisms can be encouraged to digest molecules similar to 2,4,5-T without the geo-whizzery of plasmids.

Nevertheless, Dr Chakrabarty is undaunted, and believes his method, which he calls rather grandly "plasmid-assisted molecular breeding", could be applied to many other toxic chemicals. A company introducing a new chemical to the market could, at the same time, develop its microbiological antidote, he says. Chakrabarty is applying to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for money to continue his work, and hopes to get permission to test his present culture at an experimental site in the State, which had to be evacuated because of its heavy contamination with 2,4,5-T and other chemicals, and at United States Air Force bases contaminated with Agent Orange.

The culture, he says, is useful in Vietnam, he says.

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British Steel's Channel tunnel 'too dear' claim

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

British Steel's huge scheme for a combined bridge and tunnel across the Channel would cost not £3,800m but £10,000m to £11,000m, a rival promoter claimed yesterday. Sir David Nicholson, chairman of the European Channel Tunnel Group, said they had begun by examining a scheme similar to British Steel's before settling for a "minimum-cost solution" - a single-tube rail-only tunnel costing about £800m.

The BS-type scheme was an imaginary project which would well be appropriate in 25 years' time, said Sir David, Euro-MP for Central London and former chairman of British Airways. But its large capacity would require big modifications to the transport infrastructure in both Kent and northern France that would push up its cost to over £10,000m, and ECTG had concluded that in order to get something going now, a bored railway tunnel similar to that proposed by British and French Rail was the best way to advance.

Of the port and ferry study which alleged last week that ferries could carry the whole of the traffic with existing ferries and bankrupt a tunnel, Sir David said: "It is what you would expect them to say. But we see no reason to subsidise a tunnel it would be a perfectly viable proposition."

Kenny Everett returns to favour with BBC

By Kenneth Gossling

Four new comedy series, the return of Kenny Everett and six new episodes in the new year of *Not the Nine O'Clock News* are included in the programme plan of BBC Television's light entertainment department for the coming autumn and winter.

Mr Everett is back, after being "booted out" in his own words, by the BBC in 1970, to do a Christmas show followed by a series of seven programmes in the new year. The other new comedy series are *Only Fools and Horses*, by John Sullivan, with David Jason; *Goodbye Mr. K*, by Peter Vincent and Peter Robinson, with Richard Briers and Hannah Gordon; *The Last Song*, by Carol and Geoff Palmer; and *John Fortune's Roger Don't Live Here Any More*, with Jonathan Pryce, who appeared in *Timon of Athens*.

Big increase in aid sought for Welsh museums

By a Staff Reporter

A new report on Welsh museums and galleries calls for the most substantial increase in possible year by year in funding by the Welsh Office.

The report, written by Professor Brian Morris, principal of St David's University College, Lampeter, for the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, acknowledges a 38 per cent increase in grant for 1981/82, but the need, it says, is for a fourfold increase as soon as this might be done. Professor Morris also calls for three new institutions for Wales, a national gallery, a national portrait gallery and a museum of photography. Even the kind of increase in funding the report recommends would not, it says, take account of the impoverishment suffered in the past.

"The situation here", Professor Morris writes, "is directly comparable with that in the National Museum or the National Library in Wales, which, although it is a copy-

right library, has been so underfunded since the beginning of the century that it has accrued an almost insuperable backlog of needs."

"It would take years of extra and special provision to bring it to equality with other national libraries. We realise that there is no likelihood of such massive additional funds being made available to the Council of Museums in Wales in the years immediately ahead."

"This, however, should not obscure the vital need for the disorganised position of the Council to be fully and officially recognized."

It was almost true to say that the problems of museums in Wales, other than the national museum, could be solved at a stroke if the council were assured in the future of a level of funding to make it the equal of area museum councils in England.

Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries: Report on Museums in Wales (Stationery Office, £3.25).



Dr Runcie: "Delicately poised between the cliché and the indiscretion."

Archbishop's advice to royal couple

By John Withers

Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, disclosed yesterday that he had talked about the problems of marriage, sex and bringing up children when he discussed the royal wedding with the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer.

"The discussion was not confined to the arrangements for the service", he told a press conference at Lambeth Palace. "We talked about the reasons for matrimony. That children should be brought up in the fear of the Lord, and that at a marriage one is creating a new family."

"Your loyalties to the old family exist but are subservient to loyalties to the new family. There has been a rather distorted attitude to sex, but in the true Christian tradition sex is a good thing given by God which nevertheless, like all God's good gifts, needs to be directed aright."

Dr Runcie, who, when he marries the couple at St Paul's Cathedral on July 29, will be conducting his first marriage ceremony since he became archbishop last year, added they had discussed that in giving each other mutual society and support at different stages of the marriage one might be doing more supporting than the other.

Aware that he was poised delicately "between the cliché and the indiscretion" he said the archbishop excluded the "obey" clause in the service had been taken fairly quickly.

Jews win courage award

By Lucy Hodges

Two Jews who are in internal exile for wanting to leave the Soviet Union were presented with a special award in London yesterday.

Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, said: "I am proud to present this award to two brave men who have shown courage in the face of adversity."

Ida Nudel, aged 50, exiled in Siberia since 1978, and Dr Victor Brailovsky, aged 46, the cyberneticist sentenced to five years in exile by a Moscow court last month, are the joint winners of the annual award of the Parliamentary Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewry.

Archaeology

Medieval salt industry uncovered at Nantwich

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Unusual evidence of one of Britain's medieval cottage industries, salt-making, has been uncovered in recent excavations at Nantwich, Cheshire. Two hollow log "ships" for boiling brine were found, dating to the sixteenth century, together with traces of earlier buildings used for salt production and known as "wick houses". One of the log "ships" has been lifted for conservation and eventual museum display.

Nantwich was, together with Middlewich and Northwich, one of the principal salt-towns of Cheshire, and brine boiling has been known to have begun on the west bank of the River Weaver in the thirteenth century and continued until the sixteenth. There had not, however, been any archaeological study of the medieval salt-making industry until a known site in Wood Street became available during sewerage works.

The excavation, reported in the recent issue of *Current Archaeology*, found two periods of activity: the "ships" belong to the later of these, and consisted of hollowed-out tree trunks set in a solid bed of clay. The better-preserved of the two was 8.5 metres (28 feet) long, divided by wooden spars into unusually wide compartments. Each is estimated to have held some 400 gallons of brine, and to have produced about 130 gallons of salt at a boiling, a substantial rate of productivity.

Guitar is

THE MALE'S PRESERVE

By Our Music Reporter

The classical guitar seems certain to remain the preserve of male players, if entries for the first Segovia International Guitar Competition are a fair indication of the guitarists of the future. Only about one in ten of the young contestants are women.

American and British players dominate the 30 entrants from 19 countries, accepted for the competition which will be held at Leeds, Castle, Kent, from October 9 to 14.

As well as 13 contestants from the United States and 12 from Britain, there are four Argentinians, three Italians and players from Iceland, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Poland.

There is only one performer from Segovia's homeland, Spain, although the competition is sponsored by the Sherry Producers of Spain.

The youngest competitor is a Briton, Paul Galbraith, aged 17. The prize money totals £5,450 and there are offers of concerts and recitals in London, Paris and Rome.

MAN ON BANNED MARCH FINED

Pleading guilty at Willesden, London, yesterday to obstructing the police in Kilburn, London, on April 26, George Wright, aged 34, of Brougham Road, Hackney, was fined £80 and a further £5 for failing to appear on June 30.

He was arrested when police were preventing a banned march in support of the Irish Hunger strike, Robert Sands.

Millionaire chief of worldwide drugs ring found guilty of handless corpse murder

Alexander Sinclair, a millionaire head of a drugs ring, was found guilty yesterday of the "handless corpse" murder of Mr Marty Johnstone, a member of the drug syndicate. Mr Sinclair, aged 28, was also convicted of conspiring to import drugs into the United Kingdom.

Two other men in the dock with him at Lancaster Crown Court were also found guilty of the murder and three people facing charges of conspiring to supply drugs were cleared.

The verdicts came after 38 hours of deliberation by the jury of seven men and five women in the 121-day-old case, 15 days short of the longest murder trial.

Mr Johnstone's handless, naked body was discovered accidentally by divers in a flooded quarry in Lancashire in October, 1979. The Crown said Mr Sinclair, a New Zealander, living at Stratford Court, Kensington, London, ordered Mr Johnstone's death after he had short-changed the syndicate.

Mr Johnstone had been lured to Britain from his Singapore base by the promise of a drugs contract, which was in fact phoney, and while he was being driven towards Scotland he was shot twice and snatched in a lay-by on the A6 north of Lancaster.

Two men, Andrew Samuel Maher, aged 27, of Robin Hey, Moss Side, Leyland, Lancashire, and Frederick Charles Russell, aged 40, of Prince of Wales Road, Kentish Town, London, had pleaded guilty to the murder earlier and were not in court yesterday.

The jury foreman read out the unanimous verdicts in turn: Sinclair was guilty of murder and conspiracy to import drugs. He had pleaded guilty to conspiring to supply drugs.

Jimmy Smith, a former Scots Guardsman, of Durward Rise, Livingston, West Lothian, was guilty of murder. He had pleaded guilty to both drug conspiracy charges.

Keith "Billy" Kirby, of Daisy Meadow, Clayton Brook, near Preston, Lancashire, was guilty of murder. He had also pleaded guilty to both drug conspiracy charges.

Jack Barclay, of Briar Close, Finchley, London, was found not guilty of conspiring to supply drugs and conspiring to supply them.

Errol Hinkman, a New Zealander, of High Road, Leyton, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges. Karen Soich, Mr Sinclair's lover and also a New Zealander, of Stafford Court, Kensington, was found not guilty of both drug charges.

Christopher Scott Blackman, of Princess Road, Regent's Park, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges. Kingsley Fagan, also a former Scots Guardsman, of Oakbank Street, Craigie, Airdrie, was found not guilty of both drug conspiracy charges.

Sylvester Alphonso Pidgeon, of Truro Road, Walthamstow, London, was found guilty of both drug conspiracy charges. Miss Soich, a lawyer, broke into tears as the jury foreman sat down.

The prosecution had said that the drug syndicate was a multi-million pound organization at war with world society, peddling misery and slow death in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom.

It smuggled heroin, cocaine and cannabis in the form of Thai sticks, using - passports

"like confetti". The men enjoyed the huge profits and would stop at absolutely nothing.

Mr Johnstone was in the way and had to be removed. After his death his hands were chopped off in an attempt to prevent identification and his face was disfigured with a hammer before his body was dumped in a quarry near Chorley, Lancashire.

The discovery of the body received extensive publicity and Mr Johnstone's lover Julie Hey and Barbara Pilkington, who lived with Mr Maher, went to the police. Their information led to the arrest of 40 people.

Leila Barclay, 49, of Briar Close, Finchley, London, who had earlier pleaded guilty to two drug charges was said by the prosecution to have been the banker for the English end of the syndicate. Her home was described as an Aladdin's cave of drug equipment and a safe house for the syndicate.

The court later resumed to hear the prosecution case against the three defendants who had pleaded guilty to all charges.

The trial continues.

The small-time cannabis operation which grew

Andrew Sinclair is wanted in Australia in connection with the murder of Douglas and Isobel Wilson, New Zealanders whose bodies were found in a shallow grave in May, 1979. He met Mr Johnstone, the murdered man, in Auckland, New Zealand in 1975. Both were drug dealers, buying cannabis from Thai sailors. It was natural that the two competitors should form one business.

Mr Johnstone had convictions for theft and burglary and for growing cannabis plant, but as the drugs racket prospered, he became addicted to high living. Mr Sinclair told British police: "He wanted to live like Howard Hughes and blow his money away."

Mr Johnstone flew on the Concorde inaugural flight from Singapore to London, and travelled around Britain in a chauffeur-driven car.

Mr Sinclair entered crime as a petty thief and made his first big contacts in the drug world while serving a five-year sentence for burglary in the early 1970s.

He married first at 20, but was later divorced. His second wife died a heroin addict. Like Johnstone he liked the good life of big cars and grand hotels.

Andy Maher met the pair when he started work in Mr Johnstone's father's menswear store. He had emigrated to New Zealand from Leyland, Lancashire, at the age of 18.

He returned to Britain in 1976 and eventually settled down back at Leyland, describing himself to neighbours as an importer-exporter.

He made frequent trips to the far East to meet Mr Johnstone and Mr Sinclair. He was in Thailand when Mr Johnstone executed what members of the gang believed was an especially big double-cross on a £500,000 drugs deal.

They were staying at the Thai resort of Pataya beach so that Mr Johnstone could buy heroin. He went to meet some tribesmen and came back with bags of sugar or flour in exchange for the syndicate's £50m.

He claimed he had been duped and that he dared not use his own gun in case other armed tribesmen were around. Nobody will ever know the truth about the deal - whether he cheated the syndicate or whether the Thai men double-crossed him.



Guilty: From left, James Smith, Keith Kirby and Alexander Sinclair.

Other deaths have been linked with the gang. Australian and New Zealand police began to move in on the gang after the Wilson murders and, in the spring of 1979, the syndicate decided to move its headquarters to London and develop the British connection.

During the last 15 months of his life, Mr Johnstone was spending £4,000 a month on hotels and travel.

But his behaviour was becoming more flamboyant. He took to strange dress, cowboy hats, nail polish and a walking cane.

Monique Van Putten, a key syndicate member, claimed he was smoking too much cannabis. According to evidence at the trial, she had warned that his behaviour would get everyone killed.

Mr Maher, Mr Johnstone's best friend, played "the judas" and pumped two bullets into his head at point-blank range.

Public Service Pensions

issued by the PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Paymaster General's Office (PGO) regrets that industrial action by computer staff of two Civil Service unions at the office at Crawley is preventing the general issue of:

- a) replacement books for weekly paid pensions;
- b) pensions paid monthly or quarterly direct to bank accounts;
- c) pension vouchers sent monthly or quarterly direct to pensioners.

Pensioners will be paid the full pension due to them as soon as possible after the end of the industrial action.

WEEKLY PENSIONS

If you are paid weekly through the Post Office and your expired pension book has not been replaced, take the empty book to your usual Post Office. In most cases the Post Office will be able to make one emergency payment at the old rate each week until your new book arrives. If you are away from your normal address, another Post Office can make emergency payments but only for two weeks. The Post Office can pay only the value of one week's pension at a time. You should apply each week.

If the Post Office cannot make emergency payments, you should seek help at 2 and 3 below, enclosing your expired book if you write to the PGO.

MONTHLY & QUARTERLY PENSIONS

If your pension is paid monthly or quarterly and you are in financial difficulty, help will be available in the following ways:

1. If your pension is paid into a bank account, you should see your bank manager taking with you your most recent advice of payment. Banks have been advised that this industrial action may cause problems outside the pensioner's control, and your bank manager may be prepared to help. The PGO, however, regrets that it is unable to defray any charges that may arise.
2. If you are in serious financial difficulties you should seek advice at your local Social Security Office and, if you are without means, you may claim urgent help by way of supplementary benefit.
3. If your bank or the Social Security Office is unable to help, you should write to the PGO for an emergency payment.

Pensioners writing should address the letter (no stamp required) to: PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FREEPOST, CRAWLEY, WEST SUSSEX RH10 1ZA - enclose an unstamped self-addressed envelope marked boldly with the date on which payment is due, and the PENSION REFERENCE.

Every endeavour will be made to issue the payment as soon as possible, but some delay may be unavoidable. Unfortunately it will not be possible to accept telephone requests for emergency payments.

NOTE: This notice applies only to public service pensions issued from the PGO, Crawley, such as pensions to retired teachers, civil servants, NHS employees, certain retired members of the armed forces and the dependants of each group. It does not apply to National Insurance retirement pensions issued by DHSS.

SEX APPEAL IN CHURCH SUGGESTED

A vicar's wife yesterday called for women to be ordained as priests so their sexuality would attract more men to church.

Mrs Jean Mayland, organizer of an international conference on Sexism in the Church, said: "There is a good positive side of sexuality which should be exploited for religion."

Mrs Mayland, 44, whose husband is Vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, called for priestesses after the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, opened the conference in Sheffield at the weekend.

She said yesterday: "I definitely think women would attract men to the church. For far too long the church has been dominated by male sexuality, and many women have found comfort from father figures."

"But it is a form of sexuality that often leads to perversion and promiscuity."

She continued: "Men have been required to be non-sexual. But sex is not something that the church should be frightened by. There is an intimate relationship between religion and sex. They are both involved with the basic answers to an understanding of creation."

But Dr Runcie has held few hopes of the priesthood. "Women do invaluable work in the church as marriage guidance counsellors, spiritual advisers and so on," he said.

£1m FOR SECURITY

Broadmoor Hospital, at Crowthorne, Berkshire, is to have a new emergency control centre built at a cost of £1m.

Autumn Week

ebly's

Unions say 24-hour gas strike fully supported

By Donald MacIntyre, Labour Correspondent

British Gas and union leaders both said last night that the majority of the corporation's 166,000 manual and white-collar workers had taken part in an official 24-hour strike against the Government's plans to sell off all the high street gas showrooms.

Some areas of the country, including the North-east, Cumbria and West Midlands and parts of the North-west were left without a normal emergency service after local union officials failed to agree with management on the level of safety cover to be provided.

British Gas said in the early evening, however, that there had been no reports of serious incidents putting the public or users at risk. In most regions emergency cover was roughly equivalent to that for a bank holiday.

The strike was reported to have closed the 900 gas showrooms along with service centres, and all but top management had walked out at the corporation's main depots, except Killingholme in the East

Midlands, a high-risk butane plant where the unions agreed to provide 75 per cent safety cover.

Because of British Gas's highly automated transmission of natural gas through underground pipelines there had by early last evening been no appreciable effect on supplies.

Both the General and Municipal Workers Union and the National and Local Government Officers' Association, who yesterday claimed 100 per cent support for the strike, have given warning that a more prolonged stoppage would shut down the supply system.

Mr John Edmunds, national energy officer for the GMAU, said last night that the unanimous support of the union's 46,000 members in the industry "demonstrates the bitterness they feel at the Government's decision, and the threat to 30,000 jobs."

He added: "We hope that now we have demonstrated that we can bring the industry to a halt that the Government will

listen to the strong arguments against damaging a successful nationalised industry."

Pickets were present outside many showrooms, depots and regional headquarters.

Police were alerted to deal with emergencies in the Merseyside and Manchester areas, and in Northamptonshire, where the union withdrew emergency cover after claiming that staff had been instructed to deal normally with customer enquiries.

British Gas however reported that elsewhere, including the Norfolk region and Bristol, senior management had been able to provide limited but adequate emergency cover.

The unions are expected to hold further talks with Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, before taking any steps towards a more prolonged stoppage.

There is a growing belief in Whitehall that there might not be room in the parliamentary timetable for legislation on the Government proposals as early as the next session.

Third Jenkins enters Warrington fray

From John Charters, Manchester

The name of Jenkins continues to loom large over the Warrington by-election. In spite of the elimination of "the other Roy Jenkins" by the returning officer last week, yet another member of the Jenkins family appeared on the scene yesterday in support of the Labour candidate. He proceeded to decry the proposals made by fellow-crisisman Mr Roy J. for solving unemployment, which remains the predominant election issue.

Last week Mr Roy J. (candidate for the Social Democratic Party), put forward a six-point plan to take one million people off the dole queues. His points included a £70 a week grant to private employers for each extra worker taken on who had been unemployed for more than six months; a £500m investment programme in public industries which would create 50,000 new jobs; and a crash programme to improve sub-standard homes, providing work for up to 250,000 long-term unemployed.

Yesterday Mr Clive J. general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs speaking on behalf of his fellow trade union official, Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, used such imitative phrases as "economically illiterate, sheer romanticism, delirium, and arithmetically juvenile" about what is labelled in an SDP pamphlet as the "Roy Jenkins plan to cut unemployment".

Mr Clive J. claimed a full-blooded socialist programme to curb unemployment would involve the investment of £200,000m (much of the cash being obtained from Britain's oil and gasfields) and would create one million jobs in the first two years of the next Labour administration.

However, at yesterday morning's press conference Mr Roy J. derived great encouragement from the support he had received during an intense weekend of political activity involving 10 SDP and Liberal MPs, including Mr Jo Grimond, who, he said, had "ambled in".

Mr Roy Jenkins while careful, as usual, never to commit himself too much in a public statement, thought he was gaining support from Labour voters who were worried about the left-wing direction of the party, but also from many former abusers.

He and his supporters thought

MP pleads for woman from India

By Lucy Hodges

An Indian woman, aged 21, has spent the past 10 weeks in Holloway prison while the Home Office decides whether to deport her.

The case of Miss Tajinder is described as a "sad horror story" by the joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (CWI) and Mr Ray Whitney, Conservative MP for Wycombe, has taken up her case. He says the Home Secretary should allow her to stay.

Miss Tajinder came to Britain at the age of 15, thinking she was the wife of Mr Mohinder Singh, who lived here.

Although Mr Singh was already married, some form of ceremony was arranged in Delhi and the couple came to Britain.

Mr Singh began to drink heavily and was violent. Last year he died in a fall, and Miss Tajinder, after attempting suicide, received treatment at a mental hospital and ended up in Holloway.

Technology is for girls, Shirley Williams says

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Mrs Shirley Williams yesterday urged girls to become engineering graduates and help to change Britain.

The former Secretary of State for Education was speaking at Salford University at the start of a week's course sponsored by the Engineering Industry Training Board to persuade girls to choose engineering as a career.

Mrs Williams said she felt a woman's role was in engineering and the technological industries in the future. It was obvious that the country was going through a phenomenal change in its economic and industrial structure. It was vital that the new technologies led to a better society.

"We need people with imagination and compassion to see that the new technologies can be made to work," she said. She felt that often girls were more perceptive about the uses of technology than men who had dominated the field for two centuries.

"Both men and women have enormous amounts to contribute

to the advancing frontiers of technology," she said. But women who wanted to be engineers should have determination that they could re-structure the country.

Mrs Williams urged the Government to accept different criteria when considering the University Grants Committee's recommendations on the future of higher education.

"We have tended to develop the abstract, academic, arts scholar over the person who can put that knowledge to use," she said.

She was not surprised that the Committee had used the traditional criteria as the measure of which universities should be encouraged and which should be discouraged.

"It seems to me that the employability of the graduates, the extent to which their training is appropriate and the extent to which they are directly supporting the university should be additional factors to be taken into account."

Disabled jobs quota is to end

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Fears that the Manpower Services Commission review of the quota scheme for disabled workers would lead to its abandonment are confirmed in a draft of the final report, to be published next week, which has reached *The Times*.

The review recommends that the quota be abolished in favour of new legislation placing a general statutory duty on employers to take reasonable steps to promote equality of opportunity in employment for disabled people.

The new statutory duty would be linked to a suggested quota of practice which would provide a rough guide to the proportion of disabled people employed should be broadly equal to the existing quota level of 3 per cent for companies with 20 or more staff.

The proposals will be seen as a considerable weakening of existing legislation, which requires private companies to meet the quota. Although it is widely accepted that the quota has not been enforced fully, it is seen by many disabled organizations as a valuable protection for disabled workers which should be strengthened.

The commission, however, appears to regard the present quota as "unworkable and unsuited to present circumstances." Its report says the number of registered disabled people has dropped from 666,400 in 1961 to 470,000 in 1980, a fall from 3.5 per cent of the workforce to 1.9 per cent.

The report comments: "The decreasing numbers of disabled people choosing to register have meant that employers are being expected to comply with, and the MSC to administer and enforce, an impracticable law."

As a direct result of the decline in registration, the report says, the number of firms complying with the law has steadily declined. In 1961, 61.4 per cent of private firms met the quota, but by last year the proportion had fallen to 35.1 per cent.

The document states that the commission has not tried to enforce the quota scheme more strictly because it believes it would have little value. Stricter enforcement would have diverted its resources from other services to disabled people and raised questions about the suitability of particular people for specific jobs.

The report recommends a comprehensive policy on the employment of disabled people, including training initiatives such as the "fit for work" campaign, reinforced by the statutory general duty.

But the document makes clear that resort to law would be a last resort.

The courts would be brought in only after a lengthy process involving commission staff in visits to suspect firms, bringing in independent third parties, and, if that failed, serving improvement notices. Only if companies failed to comply with those notices would they be taken before magistrates, and they would then have the right to appeal to industrial tribunals.

By Tony Samstag

But until a satisfactory non-toxic substitute for the weights is devised, the decline of the swan and the controversy, will probably continue.

Costing the lead with various impermeable substances does not work. The fearsome digestive process of the swan grinds them away.

Clearly, the mute swan as a species is not in danger of extinction, although the prospect of a Thames, or an Avon, for that matter, without them is depressing.

Not that the bird is universally popular. Lord Kingsale and Ringwood, writing in *The Times* in 1975, put the case against the mute swan elegantly: "In favour of swans it can only be said that they have a distinct ornamental value, and may, in some cases, keep water free of undesirable weed, against them the list of vices is formidable."

That list included damage to pastureland, destruction of fish

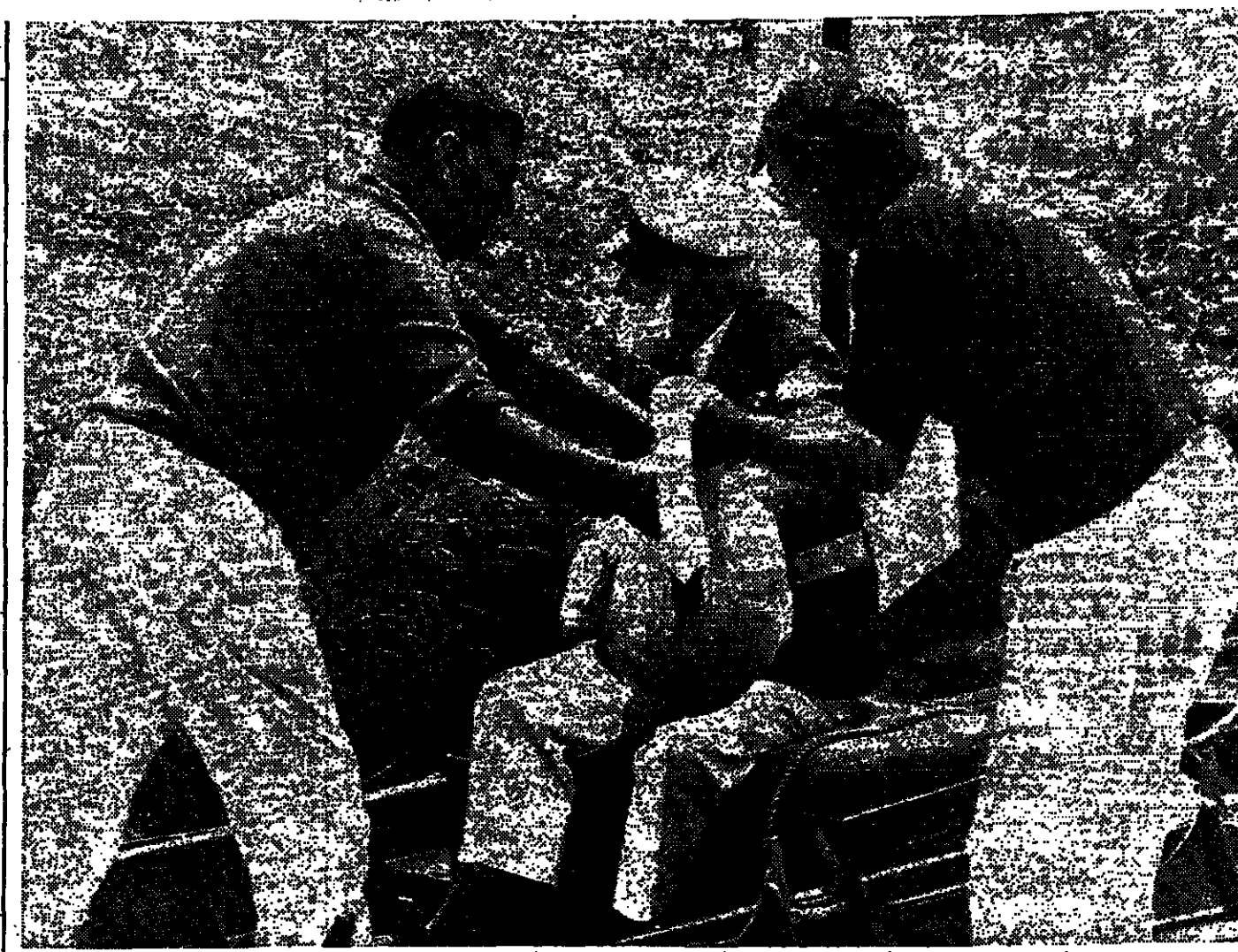
spawn and young wildlife, and a generally malevolent disposition rare in the animal world.

Lord Kingsale's letter describes how "the mated cob... has been observed to pursue and destroy ten ducklings in as many minutes, and a pair of swans will in time clear the great majority of smaller water fowl from any stretch of water by incessant harrying and persecution."

"I have watched swans on several occasions tearing up the nests of grebes and drowning mallard ducklings, and have frequently intervened forcibly."

It may be some small consolation that the decline of the mute swan in the Thames was being deplored in *The Times* at least as long ago as 1928. It is indeed a grand tradition; and Captain Turk must be fervently hoping, as he continues to wade his

dear old swan up the Thames this week, that the swan upping of 1981 will not be the last.



Photograph by Robin Lawrence

Captain Turk and swan uppers tackle one of the few birds found yesterday between Walton-on-Thames and Staines.

Worst day of swan upping for centuries

By Tony Samstag

Captain John Turk is not a happy man this morning. Yesterday's swan upping, the opening of the annual procession of the Queen's ransom and five Thames skiffs up the Thames from Sunbury to Pangbourne, was the worst in his dozen years as Royal Keeper of the Swans.

It was most probably the worst day of swan upping in the four-to-seven centuries this curious ritual is thought to have existed.

At Chertsey, the halfway point in yesterday's journey to Windsor, Captain Turk and his entourage, representing the Ancient Companies of Vintners and Dyers as well as the Crown, had seen not one cygnet and precious few adult birds. The second stage of the journey was a little better, but not much.

When one passer-by at Chertsey lock said she had seen three cygnets in a gravel pit

near Shepperton, Captain Turk shook his head and said ruefully: "They must have known we were coming."

Swan upping, a corruption of "driving up", is nothing more or less than a census-taking, a legacy of the days when the bird was an important food source.

Each family of mute swans, pen, cob and cygnets, is caught and inspected for the micked beak that indicates ownership by the Vintners and Dyers, or the unmarked beak that is the prerogative of the royal birds.

Cygnets receive the same marks, or remain unmarked, as their parents.

Biologists, who are pleased to have the Crown carrying out this useful ecological survey, for them, are unanimous in their opinion that lead poisoning is the cause of the swans' decline and that the most likely source of lead is anglers' weights. The anglers, not surprisingly, demur.

But until a satisfactory non-toxic substitute for the weights is devised, the decline of the swan and the controversy, will probably continue.

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dear old swan up the Thames this week, that the swan upping of 1981 will not be the last.

Whitehall brief

The civil servant who is more like a politician

By Peter Hemmings

One way of judging the impact of a senior civil servant is by the number of polished anecdotes that are retailed about him. On that score the man who dominates Whitehall table talk is Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence, who has just lived through the sixth defence review since he entered the Air Ministry in 1948.

A typical example came from a seasoned Cooper-watcher who inquired rhetorically one day: "What is the secret of Frank's power? He cannot think. He cannot write and he cannot talk that well either."

"I know, I reckon he gets away with it because he is more of a politician than the politicians themselves. They have never met a civil servant like that before and they do not know how to handle it."

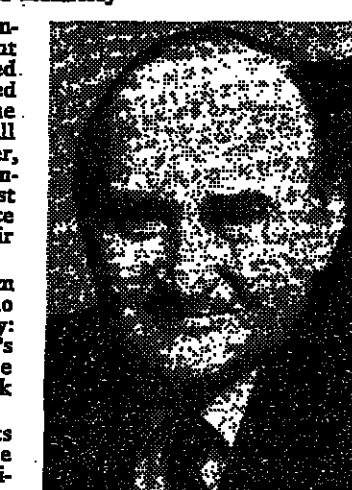
Sir Frank denies this as he does another delicious story put about by a mischievous Northern Ireland politician when he was permanent secretary to Mr Merlyn Rees in the Northern Ireland Office. Merlyn, said Sir Frank, was a "fitter who repaired Frank's Spitfire in the war and the relationship is exactly the same today."

The two did know each other in Italy where Mr Rees was a squadron leader doing the administrative work for four squadrons in one of which was serving Flight Lieutenant Cooper.

More generally, Sir Frank said: "I do not think I am what you call a political fixer. I think I am quite a good operator, but then I never think very much about myself."

It is easy to see how the stories arise. In appearance, Sir Frank is a mixture of industrial tycoon and dance hall bouncer. He is incapable of speaking the language of White Paper, talks very bluntly in a style all of his own in private, coming up with phrases like "Old X, he has moved to the right of barbed wire" and almost equally bluntly in public before select committees.

Chatting in his office the other day about the recent defence review, he said it was right to have got it over and done with swiftly: "John Nott [Secretary of State for Defence] has run the thing very much better which I think is absolutely fundamental to a democracy that ministers do actually run their departments. I am very



Sir Frank Cooper: I am not a political fixer.

strongly opposed to officials trying to run the minister."

But did not six reviews in 31 years say something about the quality of defence policy making? "I don't think there was any way you could have had one review alone and got it right. The real problem is that defence is very tightly linked to what is happening in the economy."

"People do tend to be rather more optimistic than events have proved to be in practice. What seems to me to be terribly important now is to improve the quality of our thinking about the future, particularly the rate at which technology has advanced and the real cost of equipment."

He portrays himself these days as no longer a great policy animal, but I see all the papers and even dare to disagree with some of them now and then. Management is his forte and he has trimmed the Ministry of Defence by 38,600 staff since he returned from Northern Ireland four years ago.

A multitude of people in Whitehall regard Sir Frank as the best head of the Home Civil Service we never had, though he has always maintained that he would much rather be at defence which for him is home. It has even been suggested that the Prime Minister should ask him to stay on when he reaches retirement age at the end of next year to shake up the bureaucracy and reform it.

Curb on lobster imports

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Import curbs to keep a serious disease of lobsters out of Britain were announced by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday in a written Commons answer. After the beginning of next month a Government licence will be needed to import a live north American lobster.

The Government acted under pressure from fishermen worried about the danger to

British lobster stocks of imports infected with Gaffkissia. The disease, which kills lobsters, spreads quickly in breeding tanks.

Mr Walker said there was a risk of importing the disease, although scientific evidence suggested that European lobsters were free of it.

"The disease does not pose any risk to those eating lobsters," he added.

Big rise in private health insurance

By Annabel Ferguson

Health Services Correspondent

The number of subscribers to private health insurance schemes went up by 27 per cent in 1980, the highest increase ever recorded. The total rose from 1.3 million to 1.6 million, a report published today.

By the end of the year 3.5 million people, the subscribers and their families, were covered for private health care, representing 6.4 per cent of the population.

More than half the money paid out by the providers societies went on hospital accommodation (51 per cent), a quarter went on surgeons' fees (26 per cent), and only 2 per cent went on other specialist fees, reflecting the fact that most people use their insurance for surgery.

A report by Lee Donaldson, Associations, consultant economist, says that about half the rise was accounted for by a 53 per cent rise in those joining through occupational schemes, in which individuals enrol in a group brought together by a professional association or trade body.

Companies enrolled another 150,000 of their employees, those enrolling as individuals increased by 10,000, and those joining through occupational schemes went up by 180,000.

The British United Provident Association (BUPA), a quarter by far the biggest association, with 71 per cent of total subscription income. BUPA's Patients Plan attracted 23 per cent of the total, and Western Provident Association some 4 per cent.

Private patients paid £127.7m for hospital care, of which £114 was reimbursed by the provident associations.

Provident Schemes Statistics 1980 (Lee Donaldson Associates, 22-24 Bury Street, London SW1V 3AL; £3 inc.).

Top nurses' union backs 6% offer

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing, the biggest of the three trade unions, has voted by more than three to one to accept the Government's 6 per cent pay offer.

The college, which has 185,000 members, canvassed opinions among its branches and stewards, and received 154 comments. Almost four-fifths of the branches who answered wanted to settle and three-quarters of the stewards favoured acceptance.

The offer has been rejected, however, by the National Union of Public Employees, which has 80,000 nurse members. Results of a ballot by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, representing 130,000 nurses, are expected today.

Members of all nursing and midwifery unions came together today at a meeting of the staff side of the Whitley Council to decide what policy to adopt.

A spokesman for the Royal College of Nursing, which has eight out of the 10 seats on the Whitley Council, said yesterday: "The majority of those who endorsed the offer did so because they could see no alternative offer being made. The offer was seen as highly unsatisfactory, and many thought it insulting in the light of awards made recently to miners, policemen and the Armed Forces."

JUDGE RULES CLINIC WAS NEGLIGENT

The Marie Stopes clinic which provides advice and treatment on women's medical problems was medically negligent in its treatment of a 45-year-old mother of two, a High Court judge decided in London yesterday.

Mrs Norma Pearl Sutton was lured into a false sense of security when she was told she had no malignant cancer in her left breast, the judge said.

Mr Justice McCowan, giving a reserved judgment, said a nurse employed at the Well Woman Centre, at Marie Stopes House in Whitfield Street, Bloomsbury, London, had broken its very sensible rules that the centre must act as a referral source and must not take on the role of a diagnostician.

"In my judgement the nurse broke that rule and in so doing was negligent," he said.

The judge said no doctor at the clinic saw the result of a hospital test carried out on Mrs Sutton in 1977 or discussed the hospital report with the nurse.

If a clinic doctor had seen the report, then the proper course would have been to refer Mrs Sutton to a doctor about her lump which, she said in evidence, she had mentioned, the judge said.

The judge, who had been asked to decide whether the clinic had been negligent or not, said he would be prepared to decide the damages to be awarded to Mrs Sutton, of Delfia House, Barking, London, if agreement could not be reached.

He rejected a claim by Foundation Services Family Programme Ltd, who run the clinic, that Mrs Sutton had been negligent in not telling her own doctor about a lump.

He also dismissed Mrs Sutton's claim against Dr Gillian Mary Newman, of Wood Street, Berberian, London, who had devised professional negligence.

Mrs Sutton had surgery to remove her left breast in April, 1978, and a second operation in October of the same year.

JP quits over rightwing cell

Mr Alan Todd, a magistrate at Oxford resigned yesterday three days after it was revealed he had joined an extreme rightwing organization.

Mr Todd, aged 45, said he became a member of the Hampshire-based British Resistance to expose it and to satisfy his curiosity.

Mr Todd said he had been

topping a flagpole

The top section of the 225-feet high flag pole at New Gardens, is to be removed next week because it is rotting. The flagstaff, fashioned from Douglas fir, weighs 39 tons and is six feet six inches wide at the base.

Patients poisoned

Two women psychiatric patients have died in an outbreak of food poisoning which started last week at Hartwood hospital, Shotts, Lanarkshire, health officials disclosed yesterday. Forty eight other patients and six staff also affected are now recovering.

Boxer's trial delay

John J. Gardner, aged 28, British and European heavyweight boxing champion, of Winston Road, Stoke Newington, north London, who was due to stand trial at Inner London Crown Court yesterday, charged with office burglary and cheque fraud, had his case put back for a date to be fixed. Bail was renewed.

Costly advice

Citizens Advice Bureaux need more cash to help them cope with increasing requests from the public, the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux director, Mr Jeremy Leighton, said yesterday. The NACAB is funded by Whitehall and local bureaux by local authorities.



Photograph by David Liddle

Sir William Roberts, in a Harvard trainer, among his collection of historic aircraft, mostly of the last war, to be auctioned today by Christie's at Strathallan airfield, in Perthshire.

13in of ancient Egypt fetches £68,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Only 13 inches high and seven inches wide, an Egyptian temple statue of around 1375 BC was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £68,000 (unpublished estimate £60,000) to the Alexander Carlson Gallery in New York.

The gentleman portrayed is clutching a large lotus blossom; some three millennia later it is pleasing to know his name, which is inscribed around the rim of the basin: Ptah-Ankh, "Servant of the High Priest of Ptah-Mose, Chief Musician of Ptah, Chief Musician of the temple of Ptah, Servant of Ptah."

The sculpture belonged to the notable collection formed in the nineteenth century by Richard von Kaufmann in Berlin; the main part of the collection was dispersed at a 1917 Berlin auction. This piece was retained and sent for sale yesterday by his heirs; there are related statues in the Egyptian Museum in Berlin and the Chateau Borely, Marseilles.

Sotheby's sale of antiquities totalled £496,385 with 14 per cent unsold. While prices for Egyptian pieces were erratic, a tiny red jasper head in profile (1½ ins) made £11,500 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000). It

clearly comes from a decorative inlay in a wall.

Artic black figure Amphora of around 540 BC at £29,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000); Sotheby's deadpan description of the scenes depicted no doubt explain the price: "male and young hunter in sexual embrace" . . . "male courting young hunter who is carrying a spear".

Tehran business leaders executed by firing squads

A prominent Tehran businessman and supporter of former President Bani-Sadr was among 28 "counter-revolutionaries" executed in Iran yesterday, (Reuters reports from London).

Tehran radio said Mr Karim Dastmalchi, a leading member of the Tehran bazaar which financed the Islamic revolution against the late Shah, had discredited the Islamic Republic in interviews given to foreign television networks.

Mr Dastmalchi was active in the lengthy power struggle between Mr Bani-Sadr and the Islamic Republic Party and had been a supporter of Iran's centrist National Front which led early opposition to the Shah.

Second businessman executed was named as Mr Ahmad Javaherian. The radio said he had cooperated with and financed the left-wing Mujahidin, the main target of the present anti-lesist backlash.

The sprawling Tehran bazaar, the largest in the Middle East and controlling most of Iran's foreign trade, financed Ayatollah Khomeini's bid for power.

But Iran's business community has since run into conflict with the ruling fundamentalists over government plans to nationalize foreign trade. Individual businessmen have also been accused of profiteering since the start of the Gulf war with Iraq.

Specific charges against Mr Dastmalchi included creating disruption among the bazaar's Muslim merchants and encouraging them to stage shutdowns and other protest demonstrations.

It was the first time in the present drive against opponents of the Islamic Government that businessmen who were prominent in the revolution had been sent to the firing squad.

Nearly all those arrested and tried since Mr Bani-Sadr's downfall have been supporters of the Mujahidin or of the Marxist Fedayeen group.

This was the case of 19 people executed yesterday in Tehran and towns along the Caspian Sea, a traditional left-wing stronghold. The radio said they were guilty of armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic.

About 200 people have been executed by firing squad in the past month and the rate of executions has risen since the June 28 bombing that killed 72 leading politicians at the Islamic Republic Party headquarters in Tehran.

The remaining seven people executed included five drug dealers, a rapist and a supporter of Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, the Shah's former Prime Minister, the radio said.

The official Pars news agency meanwhile reported an assassination attempt on two clerical officials of revolutionary courts in the Caspian area. Three motor cyclists opened fire on the officials but were driven off by bodyguards.

In Tehran, newspapers reported a grenade attack on a Revolutionary Guard post in which four guards were wounded.

□ Tehran: Security forces headquarters here called on people in the city to hand over any firearms they possess—and without fear of incrimination. In an appeal on Tehran radio, they said they would limit action to thanking the people who handed in their weapons.

Some leftist opposition movements, notably the Mujahidin, possess considerable quantities of arms, which they obtained at the time of the Shah's overthrow.—A.P.

Pakistan summons Indian envoy over clash report

Islamabad, July 13.—The Pakistan Foreign Ministry summoned the Indian ambassador here today to explain "tensionous" Indian press reports of military activities along their border.

The summons was the latest incident in relations between India and Pakistan which are becoming increasingly nervous as a result of the two countries' defence plans. India is buying military equipment from the Soviet Union and Pakistan from the United States.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Mr Nawar Singh, the Indian ambassador, was asked to clarify Indian press reports at the weekend of a build-up of Pakistani troops on the border.

He was also asked to explain another report by the Press Trust of India news agency that five Pakistani soldiers were killed in an incident along the line administered by the United Nations separating Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir. A Foreign Ministry statement strongly denied both reports.

In line with a long-standing policy, the United Nations military observer group that administers the line of control would not comment on the Kashmir report.



Señor Pérez Llorca (left), Spain's Foreign Minister, with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in Brussels yesterday.

FRUIT FLY SPRAYERS GROUNDED

From Our Correspondent
Los Angeles, July 13

California's controversial battle to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly took another strange twist yesterday when Mr. Casper Weinberger, the Defense Secretary, refused to allow helicopters spraying pesticides to use military bases in the area.

He overruled Mr. John Block, the Agriculture Secretary, and Navy officials who had given permission for the aircraft to use Moffett Field from tomorrow.

There has been strong opposition on health grounds from residents in the Santa Clara valley, which includes the city of San Jose, to the aerial spraying and today residents took legal action to try to stop the spraying.

On Friday, under pressure from Washington and a threat of a quarantine on all fruit and vegetables in the state, Mr. Jerry Brown, the State Governor, agreed to let aerial spraying go ahead in efforts to wipe out the fruit fly, which is threatening the wealthy agricultural industry.

A Santa Clara judge, considering the injunction filed by residents, said today that there could be no aerial spraying against the fly until he finished the hearing, which might take up to two days.

Spain wants 'EEC rights' for citizens in Gibraltar

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 13

The Lisbon Agreement, which should have come into effect on June 1 last year, provides, among other things, that "future co-operation (over Gibraltar) should be on the basis of reciprocity and full equality of rights."

The British have always taken the line that the reference to future co-operation means that equal rights are to be granted only after the Spanish have fulfilled their undertaking.

Señor Pérez Llorca said Madrid was not demanding immediate full equality of rights with people of Gibraltar for Spanish citizens, but felt that Spaniards should as a first step have at least the same rights as EEC citizens.

Earlier, in talks with all the 10 EEC foreign ministers, Señor Pérez Llorca was unable to get any clear promise of real progress in Spain's entry negotiations before the Community has completed its internal budgetary and agricultural reforms.

The Spanish argue that the entry negotiations and the internal reforms should go hand in hand, and Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, thought he had won President Mitterrand round to this view at a meeting last week in Paris. But today the French position hardened again.

Community stays with Afghan plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, July 13

European Community foreign ministers agreed here today to continue to promote their proposals for an international conference on Afghanistan despite the hostile response from the Soviet Union.

They decided not to make any changes now in the proposal to meet Soviet objections. But British sources said that amendments might be considered if the Russians showed that they were prepared to talk about a solution.

The Ten said in a statement that they "strongly believed that the approach outlined in the proposal represents a logical, realistic and constructive attempt to resolve an international problem which remains an important cause of tension and human suffering."

They said there had been favourable reactions from a significant number of countries and the response of others was awaited.

If the EEC's proposal for a two-stage conference is to be taken any further, it is unlikely to be before September when Lord Carrington, the EEC president, will meet Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in New York during the United Nations General Assembly session.

10,000 ton hashish harvest

Lebanon's potent whiff of wealth

From Robert Fisk, Baalbek, July 13

The dark green fields now run the length of the upper Bekaa valley, from Hermel 70 miles down to Deir Zeinoun south of Baalbek, a strip of foliage that clings to the foothills of Mount Lebanon and now even runs parallel to the old straight road that the Romans built up to the temples of the Heliopolitan Triad.

The plants look innocent enough, perhaps. Sit high with short branches of small, spiky flowers rather like sleepy cactus trees. A battery of Syrian Sam 6 rockets flaunts its power beside one such field along the Beirut highway. But the plants have a potency all of their own.

For Lebanon's hashish farmers have extended their fields this year, planting their seeds further south than ever before, brazenly spreading their pastures beside the main roads of the Bekaa without even bothering to lay down an innocuous potato patch between the highway and their wealth-producing crop.

In Baalbek they tell you that this year will produce a record crop. They say that every year, and every year, there is no doubt that they are right.

No one can be certain how big that crop really is. The 10 big farming families around Baalbek, however, are nothing but hashish, of course, and has a couple of privately owned tanks to defend its fields—

reckon that an estimated production of 10,000 tonnes is on the safe side. Indeed, one report has suggested that as much as 30 per cent of Lebanon's foreign currency earnings are in some way related to hashish exports.

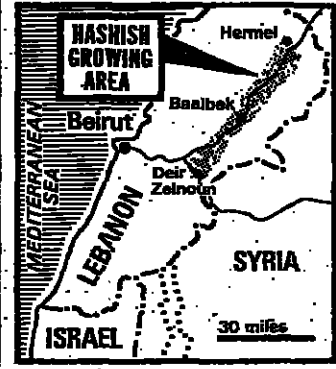
The farmers like to remain as anonymous as the moonlight young men who have already visited Baalbek this year to sample the crop for their prospective purchasers. "The buyers are always very polite,"

as a farmer's son says. "They are well dressed and they know what they are looking for. They rub their fingers on the plants and smell their hands after."

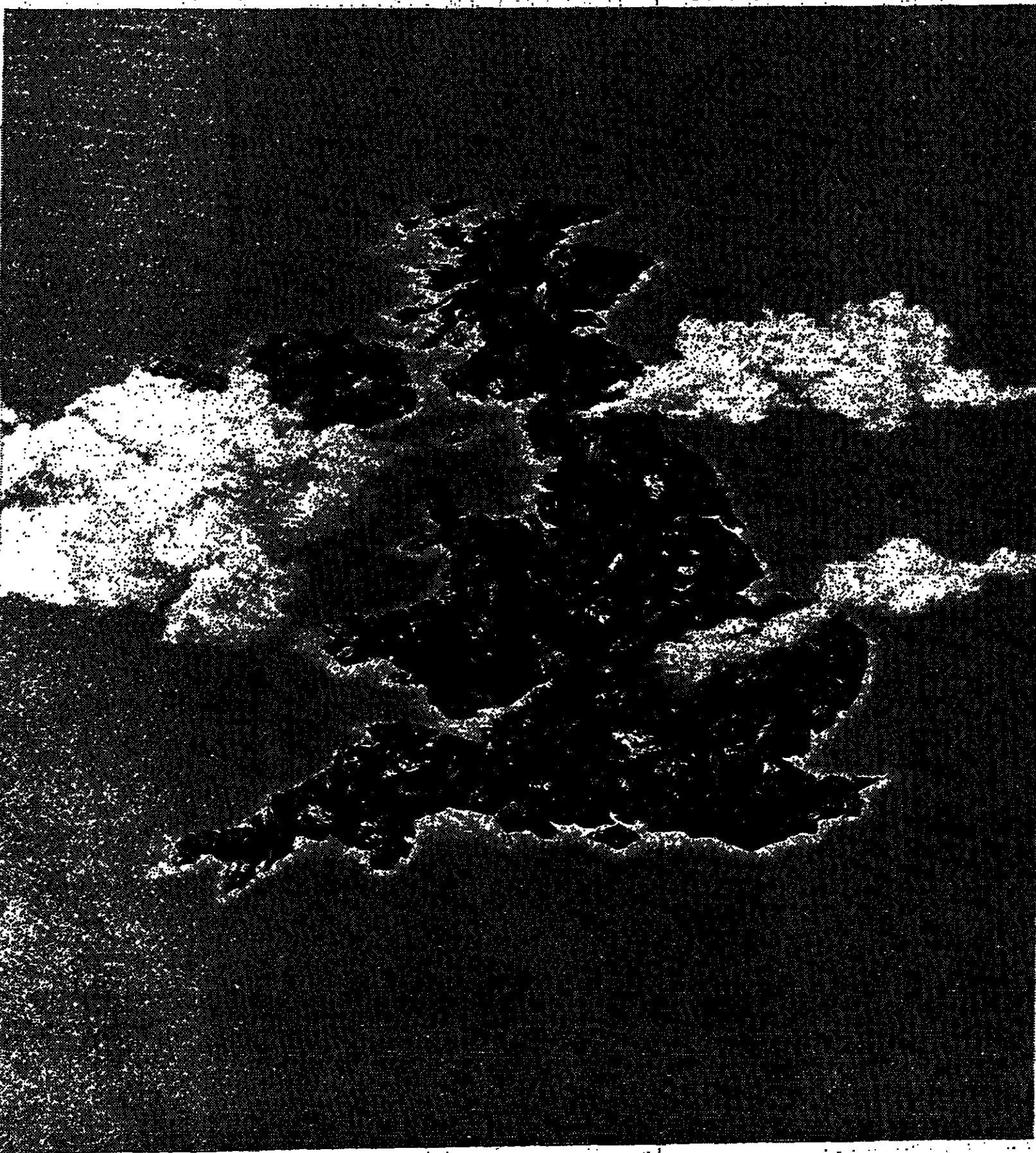
But exporting hashish still seems easy. At Beirut international airport, customs officials dutifully search travellers' suitcases for hashish but hundreds of tonnes of the stuff leave Lebanon by boat every year.

The Egyptians provide one of Lebanon's largest markets. One young man in a Baalbek café, offering generous and free samples to all comers, remarked cynically: "If you get arrested in Lebanon for possession of hashish, it's not because you've been caught. It's because you haven't paid."

And travelling through the rich, dark hashish fields of the Bekaa, put with Lebanese police and troops regularly drive, it is a little difficult to believe that there is not just a bit of corruption somewhere in the body politic. Someone in Beirut must be aware of the 300 or so square miles of hashish-growing territory, with its sleepy growers and slow-moving horses.



Coal: Britain's energy insurance.



Despite new discoveries like the North Sea, availability of oil for industrialised countries is certainly not going to increase, and will, in fact, diminish from now because of uncertainty about the Middle East—by far the biggest source of supply.

However, Britain has coal reserves which, based on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years; with the improvements in technology that will undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer.

WHERE WILL YOUR COMPANY BE IN 300 YEARS TIME?

There are three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring prices, unreliable supplies and increasingly tight stock.

There is now no concrete argument for not installing coal-fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in 300 years time.

COAL: BE PREPARED TO BE SURPRISED.

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology, combustion, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment. This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date: Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

COMPANIES THAT CAN SEE BEYOND THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

Many far sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

For example, John Sanders, Chief Engineer at Hotpoint, says "We are

experiencing fantastic savings whilst many around us are facing problems with other fuels. We selected coal as our main fuel because we had coal burning experience and we could see problems arising with other fuels."

Hotpoint have installed a completely new boiler house to provide space heating and process steam. The new boiler house and its four multi-fuel boilers are fired by coal. Hotpoint have found it to be economic, modern, efficient and spotlessly clean.

The four new GWB Vekos multi-fuel boilers burn weekly no more than 215/220 tonnes, compared with the four old boilers' 500 tonnes. And the whole system is virtually automatic.

LET US TELL YOU MORE.

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings. In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice, please contact the NCB Technical Service.

This will include information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7EA.

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____

I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment ☐
I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit my company. ☐
We are considering installing new industrial coal fired plant. ☐
Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme ☐

NCB

COAL-BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE

Vatican is thought to be £17m in the red

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 13

The new Council of Cardinals established by the dying Pope to face the problems of the Vatican's finances ended its first meeting tonight after hearing a report on the "essential data regarding the budget of the Holy See".

So went the official description of an event which is the most important in administrative terms to face the Roman Church since the Pope was seriously wounded on May 13. The Vatican's financial worries, of various kinds, go back long before the death of the Pope.

The Pope summoned the whole Sacred College, which then numbered 123 cardinals, to the Vatican at the beginning of November 1979, to give him advice, above all, on the Vatican's financial situation.

The meeting attended by 120 cardinals was secret but historic because for the first time the Vatican made public the extent of its budget deficit which until now had been estimated at £10m. Unofficially it is estimated that the deficit has doubled in the meantime.

Ironically, the 1979 meeting took place in the same month as the Pope's ill-fated journey to Turkey where his movements were closely supervised as a result of threats to kill him.

The measures were made by Mehmet Ali Agca who is now awaiting trial in a Rome prison for the May 13 attempt on the Pope's life which has left him hospital-bound.

In the meantime, not only has the deficit increased, the Vatican now faces the moral issue of having seen two of its leading lay financial advisers arrested.

The first was Signor Massimo Spada who was charged with offences concerning the export of capital. Then Signor Luigi Menzinger was arrested on the grounds of fraudulently bankrupting a company.

The Pope's illness in itself indirectly raises financial problems. The strength of his pontificate was the popular success of his travels and his public appearances.

Counts in terms of money because something on which the Vatican can count to cover a deficit or special expenditure remains the ancient institution of Peter's Pence.

This is a collection made every year throughout the Catholic world on the feast-day of St Peter and St Paul. The money goes directly to the Secretariat of State and is not accounted for in the normal budget.

The issue of Peter's Pence need not be strictly tied to the Pope's ability to resume his travels. But a sick Pope has lost the public eye and his doctors are unlikely to attract contributions like a personality who captures the public imagination.

Reports today from Mexico City that the Pope has declined an invitation to re-visit the shrine of Guadalupe, the most important Latin American centre of popular Marian devotion, is taken as meaning that journeys for this year can be discounted.

The 11 cardinals at today's meeting (there were four absentees) under the chairmanship of Cardinal Casaroli, the Secretary of State, are all non-Italians with the exception of their chairman and resident archbishops.

They are supposed not only to test the present state of the budget but also put forward proposals gathered from the hierarchy throughout the world on how to deal with the question.

The official statement is strictly correct in insisting that they were given data only on the regular budget they will have missed more than just the sum collected in Peter's Pence.

AGREEMENT LACKING ON BELIZE

By David Spanier
The latest round of talks between Britain and Guatemala on the future of Belize failed to reach agreement on all outstanding issues, it was announced yesterday. Britain nevertheless intends to bring Belize, its last colony in Central America, to independence by the end of the year, as planned.

The main difficulty, it is generally assumed, lies in defining the rights which Guatemala should enjoy in the use of the area's water. Under the outline agreement reached in London, Guatemala was to have abandoned its territorial claims in return for various economic benefits but this deal attracted considerable opposition in Belize.

A communiqué issued in New York where the talks were being held, and London yesterday said that the three ministers—Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Señor Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, and Mr George Price, the Belizean Premier—"reaffirmed their desire to promote and preserve peace in the region".

Israel's weapons policy clashes with Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 13

Wide differences of opinion between the American and Israeli Governments over the conditions which should govern Israel's use of its American-supplied weapons emerged during a meeting today between Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and Mr Robert McFarlane, a senior State Department official.

The meeting was called to discuss ways in which the governments could reach an agreement which would allow America to lift the temporary suspension imposed last month on the delivery of four F16 fighters, one of the types of jet used in the raid on the Baghdad nuclear reactor.

The Israeli delegation, which also included Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, is understood to have reiterated its strongly held view that all Israeli military operations recently undertaken outside its territory were legitimate acts of self-defence.

Before the meeting began, senior Israeli officials emphasized that Israel would refuse to give any new commitment to limit its use of American-supplied weapons, or to consult with America prior to using them.

Mr Begin said afterwards that the agreement was necessary for the Americans, and not for the Israelis. Both sides had argued about the matter, he added, and the fact that there was no agreed text meant that no agreement had yet been reached.

The extent of the differences between the two governments surprised some diplomatic observers, especially as the Americans were thought to be anxious to resolve the issue of the suspended F16s before the dispatch of a further shipment later this month.

After the failure to find a formula, both sides agreed to hold further talks. The Israeli

delegation was also expected to ask Mr McFarlane to tell Washington of Israel's anxiety to see a quick resumption of the stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy.

Earlier, Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy, left for Saudi Arabia on the latest stage of his mission to try to find a comprehensive solution to the crisis between Israel and the Arab world.

Mr Habib is understood to be in the background of a complex four-nation plan to end the continuing violence in the country, and strengthen the position of the Lebanese Government.

Only part of the plan is related to the withdrawal of the Syrian missile batteries stationed in the Bekaa Valley.

For the Israeli Government this remains the key issue and officials are sceptical about the chances of America achieving the wider solution it is looking for.

But Mr Begin has deliberately refrained from imposing any deadline on the Habib mission, although it was emphasized again last night that he cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

□ Paris: Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, said today that Israel has an atomic arsenal of 23 to 25 months supply designed to strike all the Arab capitals, according to a report by the Iraqi news agency, INA, monitored here.

Mr Arafat, who was speaking in Baghdad, said he had precise information about the atomic capacity of Israel, the agency said. He was in the Iraqi capital for the opening session of a conference on the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear installation in Tammuz.

He accused the United States of having a role in the attack saying that Washington had sent specialists to supervise the Israeli preparations in the Negev desert.—AP.

US plans big increase in seaborne cruise missiles

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 13

The United States is planning a sharp increase in its seaborne cruise missile strength to put about 900 of the Tomahawk type in service by 1987, compared with only 88 next year.

This would put the cost of the cruise missile programme up from \$210m (£105m) in 1982 to \$1,500m in 1987.

The programme has already been expanded once by the Reagan Administration. President Carter had planned only 48 of the weapons for 1982. Now defence officials want a five-year build-up which would greatly increase the number of missiles deployed at sea.

By the early 1990s there could be as many as 3,000 to 4,000 sea-based cruise missiles with a further 6,000 to be fired from aircraft.

A medium-range cruise missile with a nuclear warhead could take off from an aircraft carrier more than 1,000 miles from its target.

It is understood the plan to increase the seaborne side of the strike force would need formal approval from Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defense Secretary, and the White House before it went to Congress.

THREAT OF NEW POLL BY BEGIN

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, July 13

Mr Yitzhak Navon, the President of Israel, today opened a series of private consultations with the Knesset faction leaders which by the end of the week is expected to lead to a formal request to Mr Menachem Begin to try to form a new coalition government.

As the meetings started, Mr Begin said in an Israeli radio interview that he would have no hesitation in calling for fresh elections if he had not succeeded in forming a workable coalition during the first 21-day period allowed to him under the law.

The Prime Minister predicted that a new poll would give Likud more than the 48 seats it won this time.

Mr Begin's remarks were seen as an effort to persuade his various potential coalition partners to resolve their internal differences and stop the political infighting which is holding up the final stages of the coalition-building.

He also pledged not to force members of the Likud block to vote in favour of any proposed amendment in the law covering the controversial question of "who is a Jew". But it was later reported that leaders of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party will not force a coalition crisis over the issue

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Paris and Bonn to press US on dollar rate

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 13

President Mitterrand of France and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, agreed today to entreat President Reagan to curb the fluctuations of the dollar exchange rate at the economic summit in Ottawa next week.

The Chancellor said he and the French President believed that a steady of the dollar rate was urgently desirable. The two would also seek to impress upon the United States President the harm the high American interest rate policy was doing to European economies.

Mitterrand and the Chancellor also agreed to seek a common approach to the reform of the EEC budget and agriculture policies and to maintain the European Monetary System.

It was the first of the six-monthly Franco-German consultations since President Mitterrand came to power. Herr Kurt Becker, the West German spokesman, told journalists afterwards that the talks had been very successful; much more so than many people expected, particularly in France.

The atmosphere was formal — "Herr President" and "Monsieur Le Chancelier", whereas Herr Schmidt and M. Giscard d'Estaing, the former president, had been on first-name terms — but at the same time extremely friendly, Herr Becker said.

While they are unlikely to forge the close friendship that existed between the Chancellor and M. Mitterrand's predecessor, both were evidently anxious to develop an excellent personal relationship.

The decision that the Chancellor should go privately to Paris in the autumn was an expression "of the specially friendly relationship which is developing, or rather is continuing to develop" between the two leaders.

At their joint press conference at the end of the meetings President Mitterrand asked the media to transmit his special greetings to the West German people.

The Franco-German relationship was a privileged friendship — in an interview last week he had dismissed the concept of a Paris-Bonn axis — the friendship was not only a cornerstone, a pillar of the European Community, but was of increasing significance in Western politics.

Most of the conference time was devoted to the Ottawa summit, East-West relations, and European security. The Chancellor received, as expected, valuable support from President Mitterrand for his policy of a military balance of power, although some shades of difference remained.

Herr Becker summed it up, saying that M. Mitterrand had no objections to the Chancellor pressing for the earliest possible East-West negotiations to reduce the number of nuclear missiles. But he put more emphasis on negotiating from a position of strength and on a speedy stationing of Western missiles to balance the Soviet S.S. 20 and Borei bombers.

"If anything," he said, "the position of France is tougher than West Germany's." It remains to be seen, however, whether the French President's support will impress the large anti-missile movement in Herr Schmidt's Social Democrat Party. The reaction so far is clear to incredulity, that a Socialist like M. Mitterrand should not share their more pacifist views.

In the last big preparatory talks before the summit, the two leaders agreed that the meeting should show Western unity. They were anxious to avoid the impression of a confrontation with the United States on the dollar. Herr Schmidt urged all participants to resist the temptation to pursue nationalistic and egoistic trade, monetary and credit policies.

President Mitterrand explained his economic policies to the Chancellor and when he said later that there were delicate questions to be discussed further he was believed to be referring to the widely differing views on how to combat inflation and unemployment.

The Chancellor expressed understanding for the priority given by President Mitterrand to fighting unemployment, but pointed out that for Bonn the first aim was defeating inflation.

The French President supported the West German case for a limit to net payments by member countries into the EEC budget and agreed with his host that the rate of contribution to the Community should not exceed the present one per cent of value-added tax.

They were also anxious that the increase in spending on agriculture should be slower than the increase in its income.

M. Mitterrand advocated a stronger EEC social policy, which should be taken into account in the coming reforms. But the French doubted whether these could be completed in time for the 1982 budget, while the West Germans consider this necessary.

The two leaders agreed that the proposal by Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, for a conference on Afghanistan should be developed and if possible discussed with the Soviet Union again, as Herr Becker said since, as Herr Becker said, Moscow did not close all doors to it.

Thorn hope for common strategy on world poor

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 13

Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission, is hopeful that the Ottawa summit can devise a common strategy towards the Third World.

He told a luncheon at the National Press Club that he saw no reason why there should be continued confusion with the United States over a common approach to North-South relations.

He said Europe had different relations with the Third World to those held by the United States. Some European countries were less committed to the free market approach than America.

North-South relations would be one of the chief topics at Ottawa, Mr. Thorn said, but economic matters would also play an important part.

The Reagan Administration has constantly fought shy of giving any indication that it would shift its stance on help for the Third World.

To aid programmes were being cut back and officials had emphasized that the Administration believed the best way of improving the economies of less-developed countries was to provide incentives for them to build up their own private enterprise businesses.

Asked about international economics Mr. Thorn said he did not blame the United States for economic recession in Europe. "I wish the United States wholehearted success in its policies," he said. "But quickly please, because we cannot take the medicine too long."



Caught up in his trade: Justo Benitez is sent flying in the Pamplona bull ring but he escaped a goring and went on to kill the bull.

Malaysia expels Soviet diplomats

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, July 13

The Malaysian Government today expelled three Soviet diplomats for espionage, and said a close relationship with the next prime minister was a KGB agent.

The diplomats, Mr. V. P. Romanov, second secretary, Mr. G. I. Stepanov, first secretary and Mr. Z. L. Khaidouline, of the economic section, were given 24 hours to leave, after they had been identified as KGB agents by Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the Home Minister.

A Home Ministry statement said the men recruited Mr. Siddiq Muhammad Ghouse, political secretary for seven years to Datuk Sri Mahathir Muhammad.

Mr. Siddiq was detained this morning. Equipment allegedly recovered. He had earlier resigned as secretary to Datuk Sri Mahathir, who will be sworn in as Prime Minister on Wednesday.

Tan Sri Ghazali said Malaysian security agents had linked Mr. Siddiq with Mr. Romanov since early 1979, and that both Daruk Hussein Onn, the Prime Minister, and Datuk Sri Mahathir had been kept informed of developments.

The Foreign Ministry summoned the Soviet chargé d'affaires to tell him of the expulsion order. The three men left tonight.

The last time the Soviet Union was involved in espionage activities identified by the Malaysians was in 1976 when two close aides of the former Prime Minister, the late Tun Abdul Razak, were detained on charges similar to that which Mr. Siddiq faces now. But on that occasion the Soviet officials implicated were not named.

America grants visas for Springboks team

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, July 13

The Springboks rugby team adopted the attitude that if they were to be kicked out and to have their final practice before embarking on the controversial tour of New Zealand. Although the team is due in Auckland on Sunday no details are known about when it will depart and what route it will take.

Trade union opposition to the tour will prevent Air New Zealand flying the team to Auckland from Sydney should the tourists arrive there from Johannesburg aboard a South African Airways flight — the most direct route.

Professor Johan Claassen, the tour manager, said today he would be willing to meet protest leaders and critics of the tour, depending on what issues they wanted to raise.

If they want to speak to me, then I'll speak to them," he said. "But it all depends on the subject and the issues they want to raise. I won't allow my players to get involved in politics and I'll go so far as to say that I will not allow myself to get involved in politics. That's not my job."

Professor Claassen, who went as Springbok coach to Australia in 1971 on a tour that was also harassed by demonstrators, said he would draw on that experience to handle whatever problems arise in New Zealand.

"One must admit that protesters, demos, pickets — call them what you will — must have a detrimental effect," he said, "but there is also a positive side to the issue. It pulls us together as a team and there is more cohesion. They force us to keep together all the time."

When he was asked if he foresaw a situation where New Zealand would withdraw from the Commonwealth, he said: "No, I cannot. It was our Commonwealth long before it was the Commonwealth of some of these other countries."

New Zealand, he said, had stuck to the Glenageles Agreement in spirit.

The British embassy in Pretoria is handling the team's New Zealand visas because New Zealand has no diplomatic representation in South Africa.

Wellington: With his government under criticism from Commonwealth countries for failing to intervene to stop the tour, Mr. Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, today expressed misgivings about the Commonwealth's future (W. P. Reeves writes).

During the 1969-70 tour of Britain, the South Africans

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Police fire tear gas at miners

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, July 13

Riot police fired tear gas today at thousands of black gold miners who went on a rampage of arson and looting over pay deductions.

Trouble started last night at the Anglo American Corporation's President Brand mine near Welkom, in the Orange Free State.

Nearly 7,500 miners from the mine's No. 1 and 2 shafts looted and set fire to dining halls and concession stores, and destroyed several vehicles.

Early today police were called in and used tear gas to disperse the rioters.

An Anglo American official said the trouble appeared to have been caused by misunderstanding over a new death benefit scheme, which is considered by the Chamber of Mines — the mine employers' organization — to be a big improvement.

It involves the compulsory deduction of a token 0.6 per cent of a miner's wages, and will entitle his family, if he dies at work, to the equivalent of two years' wages.

Previously, black miners paid into a voluntary death benefit scheme which entitled their dependants to an ex-gratia payment of 400 rand (about £235), and into a voluntary insurance policy for additional benefits.

The miners were still staying away from work this afternoon and a company spokesman said production from two shafts had been lost. Work at two other shafts was not affected.

Trouble was also reported to have spread to the nearby Harmony mine.

China plans holidays to aid jobless

From David Bonavia, Peking, July 13

The Chinese Communist Party is considering introducing paid annual holidays for workers for the first time, in order to ease unemployment, the party journal Red Flag says.

At present workers have one day off a week and other days are taken as longer breaks over the Chinese New Year to visit relatives in distant parts of the country.

An extra 30 million jobs would have to be created by 1985, if full employment is to be achieved, the journal said. But not even the most optimistic officials in China believe that is possible.

Many factories are being closed, or converted to carry out new functions, under the policy of economic readjustment.

Experienced workers are being made redundant, on top of the annual flood of school leavers seeking jobs.

In some places the unemployment problem has led to demonstrations, sit-ins, and riots. This year 10 million people in the urban areas are "waiting for employment", the fashionable euphemism.

The problem has adversely affected productivity in industry, with unwanted or unqualified people being pushed into 30 factories so that they can draw wages.

None the less, with more than 50 per cent of its 200 million urban residents employed, China compared favourably with many other countries, the journal said.

Socialists hope to put stamp on Bastille Day

From Charles Hangrove, Paris, July 13

President Mitterrand, like M. Giscard d'Estaing before him, wants to put a special stamp on the traditional July 14 celebrations, the first under a Socialist government since 1936.

To symbolize the birth of the "advanced liberal society", his predecessor had transferred the military parade from the Champs Elysees to the Place de la Bastille, where it all began 192 years ago.

The new socialist President has not dared do anything so iconoclastic, but has decreed that the festivities will be "decentralized, popular, and republican", in order to bring the nation and its army closer together.

The festivities are decentralized, because military parades took place this evening in the centres of all military regions, at Lille, Rennes, Bordeaux, Lyon, Metz and Marseilles — as many people as possible to attend them after their day's work (although many of the French have taken a very long weekend off, from Friday to Wednesday).

Dancing in the streets is a well-loved tradition of the Bastille Day celebrations, and there will be open air balls in Paris, some of which began this evening. The day will close with the equally traditional fireworks display.

Altogether it will be a July 14 pregnant with republican symbolism, designed to mark the break with the republican monarchy of M. Giscard.

Part Two of Blind Eye to Murder by Tom Bower

'The trial of the commandant and forty-four of the staff of Belsen... was the first major set-piece war crimes trial and was intended not only to punish the guilty but also to show the German people what had been done in their name, and to provide them with an example of efficient and impartial justice. 'All three ambitions were to be frustrated: the trial immediately exposed the reasons for the eventual failure of the whole programme.'



April, 1945: Staff of Belsen concentration camp taken prisoner by the British 2nd Army, line up in front of the graves of their victims

Unlike the enormous and immediate press and newsreel coverage which followed the American liberation of Buchenwald, the British army kept journalists away from Belsen for some days after its discovery on April 15, 1945, by the 2nd Army.

At the Foreign Office Patrick Dean, then a legal adviser, soon suspected that the typhoid outbreak in the camp was not the real reason for denying access, because the journalists, like the troops, could be inoculated. To his shock, Guy Lambert, Assistant Under Secretary at the War Office, rejected his suggestion of press visits to the area, "and blandly denied that any war crimes had been committed at Belsen."

Worse still, because the British army lacked a war crimes group, both witnesses and criminals were allowed to slip away. Commenting on the situation to Dean, John Ward wrote, "The WO are a contrary-cursed department and I daresay Sir FB [Frederick Bovenschen] would go to pains to prove that there were no war crimes at Belsen to keep out inconvenient visitors." He suggested one way to overcome the War Office's "suspicious shut down at Belsen" would be to use the good services of Colonel Mocatta inside the War Office who is racially much interested [and might tweak Mr. Lambert's tail].

Lambert rejected all the criticisms. The Belsen victims, he told Dean, were not British nationals, therefore the British army was not responsible for detecting their murderers.

It was not, however, so easy for the military actually at Belsen to shrug off any responsibility. Faced with a death toll of at least 70,000 and the visible reality of a concentration camp, officers of the Judge Advocate General's department in Germany felt compelled to investigate and seek out those responsible for the horrors they had personally witnessed.

Rapid action was needed

The drama and urgency of the situation was not, however, felt in London. Rather than wait months for Sir Henry MacGeagh's JAG department there to vet their statements, former inmates lost patience and drifted away. Often these were vital witnesses, but as Major-General Maurice Chilton, the deputy adjutant at Montgomery's headquarters, told MacGeagh, he was officially allowing them to leave rather than endure the inhumanity of waiting near the site of their misery.

In a final and desperate plea to be allowed to reduce the delays and delegate the decision-making to Germany, JAG cabled London: "There is a need for rapid action before there is any weakening of the present determination on the part of the public that war criminals be brought to justice."

In response, Viscount Bridgeman — who had been appointed head of a new division, AG3, of

the Judge Advocate General's department — called a meeting on August 2 to discuss how the obstacles could be removed. MacGeagh immediately attacked Bridgeman's initiative as "astounding and ill-considered." Declaring that his department's procedures were sacrosanct, he announced that he was taking two weeks' leave and would discuss the matter further on his return.

The trial of the commandant and forty-four of the staff of Belsen finally began on September 17, 1945, at Lüneburg, in the British Zone of Germany. It was the first major set-piece war crimes trial and was intended not only to punish the guilty, but also to show the German people what had been done in their name, and to provide them with an example of efficient and impartial justice.

All three ambitions were to be frustrated: the trial immediately exposed the reasons for the eventual failure of the whole programme.

On JAG's instructions, Josef Kramer, the camp's commandant, and the 44 staff, were charged not with murder, but that they had failed to provide for the inmates' "well-being" and had "ill-treated them — strange words for those who had seen the newsreel footage of bulldozers pushing emaciated corpses into mass graves.

But it was the pleas by the defence lawyers — all British officers — which caused the greatest offence. Using tactics which were credible at the Old Bailey, but which were tasteless after the revelations of the Nazi's genocide policies, the defence set out to prove that the witnesses, who were survivors of the Holocaust, were liars.

Aggressively they challenged and doubted their evidence, for example by probing whether the victim was male or female — a real problem when the inmate was emaciated and shaven — or to question whether the victim was murdered by a blow to the head or a punch in the stomach.

Worst of all were the closing statements of the defence lawyers — and in particular Major T. Winwood's representing Kramer. According to Winwood, Belsen's roll calls, which sometimes continued for twelve hours, while inmates died of exposure, exhaustion or systematic beatings, were "part of concentration camp life and it was the only way of being able to make out a strength for rations." About the beatings, Winwood said, "The internees had to be restrained" because food was scarce.

To explain the behaviour of Kramer, a man who had devoted his life since 1934 to the murder of innocents, Winwood said that his misfortune had been that he had dealt with "the dregs of the ghettos of Eastern Europe."

The outraged international protests which followed Winwood's speech were eclipsed by an even greater outburst of anger when the verdicts were announced — eleven sentenced to death and fifteen acquitted. According to the court, it was not a crime to be simply a member of the concentration camp's staff — there had to be indisputable evidence that the accused had actually harmed somebody.

Guy Lambert, like the rest of his colleagues, was in no way embarrassed by the strength of the international protest. "I am bound to say," he wrote, "that the Army Council is satisfied that the trial was carried out in the best tradition of British

justice." Ministers in the new Labour government were less satisfied.

Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, wrote to Jack Lawson, the Secretary of State for War, "I am concerned at the delays which have occurred with regard to the prosecution of war criminals, particularly in the Belsen trial. It is essential that in BAOR (British Army of the Rhine) ... the person on whom rests responsibility for the investigation of war crimes and the bringing to trial of their authors, should be officers with drive and energy, and that the high priority be accorded to war crimes matters should be fully understood."

Lawson seems to have remained unperturbed. Lambert and other officials having reassured him that these were just "teething troubles". Other Ministers were not so easily persuaded.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, the Attorney General, and Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, were (unlike their predecessors), both determined that as many war criminals as possible should be prosecuted. Both realised that their immediate problem was Lawson — a timid and ineffectual trade unionist whom Attlee had appointed as reward for past services rather than because of any recognizable talent.

Shawcross decided to make his own private inquiries. From a friend returning from Germany he heard that while there were 38 Belsen-like concentration camps in the British zone alone, only three were being investigated; only 50 of the estimated 20,000 staff had been arrested.

His informant was mistaken. There were in fact 61 Belsen-like camps in the British Zone. It was indicative of the state of BAOR's war crimes organization and the JAG that forty-three of them had still not been discovered.

The wartime failure of the War Crimes Commission and the reluctance of the War Office to accept its new responsibilities seriously had left 21st Army Group without any organization

appointed to investigate war crimes. It was only after the discovery of Belsen that Montgomery's headquarters belatedly announced the formation of three war crimes investigation teams, each of four men. By then, the American army had already recruited over one hundred men, and they had a smaller population to cover.

British given biggest job

The head of the new British War Crimes Group was charged with instituting the largest manhunt ever known, but Group Captain Tony Somerhough quickly discovered that BAOR headquarters had given his group the lowest priority for manpower and equipment. More than half his time was spent not in organizing the hunt for war criminals, but in fighting to get more staff, transport, desks, typewriters and radios.

To Somerhough's anger, Major-General Maurice Chilton, BAOR headquarters insisted that extra staff could not be provided from Germany, but had to be specially sent by the War Office from Britain, where Chilton knew quite well there was no support for the whole business.

Indeed, at Bridgeman's August 2 meeting, intended to remove any obstacles to the war crimes programme, item 1(c) on the agenda — a request from BAOR for trained investigators — was not even discussed. Yet a most successful Anglo-American manhunt, codenamed "Project Paperclip", had just proved what could be achieved despite the chaos and confusion.

Three thousand handpicked specialists had been trained to find and capture 9,000 of Germany's top scientists and technologists. The "T-force" specialists had been given top priority classification, with authority to commandeer planes, ships, trains, motor transport, finance, even military units if their mission demanded it. They were supervised and directed to their targets by a

230-man Anglo-American mobile headquarters.

Weeks before VE (Victory in Europe) Day, the specialists had been behind enemy lines and brought back not only the scientists, but even their families to interrogation centres. With them came a vast haul from their laboratories and examples of their work. It proved what could be achieved if there was commitment to a policy.

The absence of that commitment was what Shawcross was determined to remedy. With Attlee's agreement, he wrote to Lawson on October 10 that he intended to hold an inter-departmental meeting, to which Lawson himself was not invited.

Shawcross told his colleagues that the War Office's organization "is far too cumbersome and circuitous to achieve its purpose expeditiously." "The work," he wrote, "is in a way police work — I believe that over a year ago the War Crimes Commission itself recommended the establishment in Germany of some such organization, but I cannot find that anything was done."

Shawcross's letter was a direct criticism of Lambert, Bridgeman and Shapcott and when he met them two days later, he did not mince his words. The Cabinet, he said, was seriously concerned about the lack of progress. "There are tens of thousands of Germans responsible for millions of murders. We must set ourselves an absolute minimum of prosecuting at least 10 per cent of those criminals in the British Zone. That is about 2,000 people. I am setting as an irreducible minimum that we try 500 cases by 30 April 1946."

"To achieve that, personnel must be provided as a first priority. Montgomery must be told that it is his responsibility to achieve the 500 case target and to allocate the War Crimes Group the facilities and personnel he needs. JAG should set up six courts to sit simultaneously and if there is any shortage of lawyers, then disperse with lawyers."

"I also think," Shawcross told

Shapcott and MacGeagh, "that the whole operation, including JAG's work, should be centralized in Germany."

A week after the meeting, on 19 October, a cipher telegram was sent to the Commander of British forces in South-East Asia informing him of the 500 case target in his area of command. No telegram went to BAOR. Instead, George Bradshaw, Bridgeman's deputy, went to Bad Oeynhausen in person, taking with him a copy of the minutes of the 12 October meeting.

The result of Bradshaw's mission was curious, to say the least. He had to report to Bridgeman that, in effect, BAOR refused to obey the Cabinet's instructions. Montgomery's headquarters disputed the notion that it was their responsibility to investigate crimes against non-British nationals, since they had not been provided with the necessary additional staff. Nor were they prepared to ask Montgomery to make them available. They rejected outright Shawcross's suggestion that they should disperse with lawyers. In general, BAOR told Bradshaw, there were too many other priorities. On November 3 Bradshaw confirmed the Cabinet's instruction in Cipher 83002 to Bad Oeynhausen. Or at least he apparently did so. In fact the wording of the telegram subtly, but significantly, changed the effect of those orders.

Shawcross had made it perfectly clear at the meeting. He had set a target of 500 cases involving at least 2,000 individuals. But while paragraph one of Bradshaw's telegram read, "The government have decided that early trial of German minor war criminals will be treated as matter of great urgency," paragraph three read, "Target for BAOR is minimum five hundred repeat five hundred individuals will be tried for war crimes by 30 April 1946."

Paragraph five read, "C in C. will be responsible for ensuring the completion of their target number of trials within the stated time limit." Looking at the tipper, it is clear that the word "trials" had been added after the whole cipher had been typed, clearly as an alternative word to "cases".

Although the telegram was given a dispatch number by the War Office, it was allegedly never received by Chilton, to whom it was addressed. But the ensuing dispute about its non-arrival was irrelevant because Bradshaw had after all personally told him of Shawcross's target. Nevertheless, the alleged non-arrival was used as a further excuse for inaction, which was in turn calmly ignored by Bridgeman.

On December 14 Shawcross wrote again to Lawson complaining that only ten cases had so far been tried. "The 500 case target," he wrote, "probably only touches the fringe of the problem." But the rebuke had no effect. Lawson was unable or unwilling to force his department into action.

By the first week of January 1946, only 20 cases involving 91 criminals had been tried, the backlog had considerably increased and Montgomery had still not accepted responsibility

for trying even 500 individuals by the April 30 deadline. Investigations into no fewer than 39 concentration camps had been summarily ended because, according to Bridgeman, "No evidence is at present held to justify investigation."

Shawcross wrote to Attlee on January 17: "The general position seems to be very far from satisfactory. At the present rate the trial of war criminals will go on until the crack of doom. The information I have leaves no doubt that the Commands have completely failed to treat this matter as one of the highest priority, or indeed of any urgency at all."

It was the closest anyone came to putting the blame where it lay, on Montgomery who, like most senior officers, was opposed to the whole idea of war crimes trials and was unprepared to give them any support.

His attitude was shared by his successors, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas and General Brian Robertson. Both, towards the end of 1946, were determined to bring the trials to an end as fast as possible, although even the modified 500 people target was to be met only at the end of the year. By then a further 447 cases involving 1,341 people were ready for trial, but not one of the accused had been arrested.

In contrast, 4,200 men and women were being held as suspected war criminals, but lack of proper identification or proper evidence prevented them being brought to trial. Progress, according to Shawcross, was "disappointing." The only "progress" by the end of the year seems to have been the unceremonious closure of AG3; in the view of Brigadier Henry Shapcott of the JAG's department, the removal of this intended co-ordinating body would lead to "smoother running."

Robertson's initial attempt in autumn 1946 to get some commitment for a target date to end the trials was immediately rebuffed by Shawcross and Bevin, but their determined commitment was undermined by the Army in Germany.

It is one of the peculiarities of that postwar period that Allied officers felt an admiration for their German counterparts regardless of their criminal and unilitary activities, so long as the victims were not British or American. According to Montgomery's deputy, General Sir Alec Bishop, "I felt they had just obeyed orders. ... I felt, 'suppose we had lost the war'."

That dissatisfaction was heightened by rumours, some true, of mishaps at the executions of convicted war criminals. But it was the trial of Field Marshal Kesselring in April 1947 which intensified the anger. Kesselring was accused of ordering the execution of 335 Italians in Rome in March 1944 as a reprisal for the assassination of 33 German policemen.

He had actually signed a confession, and a British court in Venice sentenced him to death. Regarded as the merits of the case, British officers were outraged that someone of such high rank should be held to account for the consequences of his position.

Giving their protest credibility, even Churchill protested. He wrote to Attlee, "The process of killing the leaders of the defeated enemy has now exhausted any usefulness it may have had." Kesselring was reprieved.

Thousands of suspects freed

Sympathy for the German generals, and opposition to the trials continued to increase in direct proportion to the growing antagonism towards the Russians. Increasingly, Robertson felt that the trials were counterproductive to winning German support against the communists.

His first move was to use the excuse of a shortage of supplies and the cold winter to order Somerhough to reduce the number of suspects held as quickly and as drastically as possible. "Operation Flea-combe" resulted in 2,500 suspects being released within eight weeks. In June 1947, the conditions for extradition of suspected war criminals from the British Zone for trial elsewhere were made more stringent.

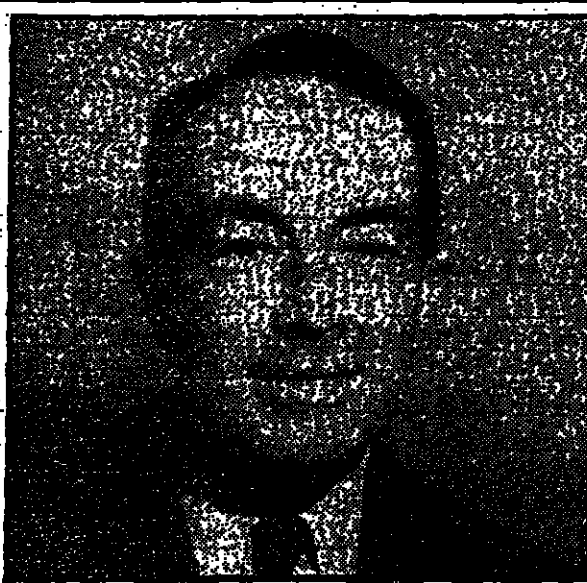
Arriving in London in November 1947, Robertson expected that there would be no difficulty in persuading the government to set a target date to end extraditions and trials. To his surprise, even Shapcott opposed his suggestion. "These are cold-blooded murders. Are we to let murderers go free?" The General was temporarily beaten, but undeterred.

Overshadowing his pleas for an end to the investigations and trials, and despite the failure still to reach the 500 case target, was the prospect of a major trial of three German Field Marshals — von Rundstedt, von Brauchitsch and von Manstein.

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Adapted from *Blind Eye to Murder* by Tom Bower, which is to be published by André Deutsch on Thursday at £9.95



Group Captain Somerhough: angry



Sir Hartley Shawcross: determined

Tomorrow:
Dinner for a defeated
field-marshal

In the era of equality, new standards prevail when a man and woman part

Why the rules of the maintenance game must change



Lucy Hughes-Hallett

A High Court judge last week ruled that the wealth of a mistress must not be taken into account by courts deciding how much maintenance her lover should pay his ex-wife. The ruling may seem obviously just as to require no further comment, but it seems there are many who would dispute it.

The case reached the High Court only when the man in question appealed against the magistrates' contrary decision.

In another recent case, a woman claimed increased maintenance when her husband was given a rise. As he rose up the promotional ladder, she believed that she, too, should benefit from his rising standard of living.

According to her argument, the ex-wife of a deputy-under-assistant-comptroller-operator may expect to enjoy, 40 years on, the lifestyle suitable to the ex-wife of a managing director.

If a man knows that his former wife is suffering hardships, and if he himself is comparatively well-off, it would be humane for him to offer her financial help above and beyond the maintenance payment originally agreed if her inability to support herself is in part his fault, because he discouraged her from working or training to work during their marriage, he might even feel himself under an obligation to do so. Yet there is no law to say that he must. Nor, it seems to me, does the woman in question have any right to expect that he should.

If a couple has children, the person granted custody of them — usually the mother — is entitled to ask her former husband to contribute at least half the cost of their keep. And if she is unable to work, because

she must stay at home to look after them, he must also support her. So far, so right and proper. But if the divorced couple are childless, or the children are old enough to look after themselves, the case is different. There is no reason an impoverished husband should expect his rich ex-wife to maintain him in the style to which he had become accustomed while living with her, or vice versa.

In the cases I have cited, the claimants put themselves clearly in the wrong by asking for too much. I wonder whether they had a right to expect anything at all.

Let us assume, for example, that the traditional sexual roles have been reversed. A man with a poorly paid part-time job (say, a freelance journalist) meets a woman who owns her flat and works full-time for a generous salary. She might, for instance, be a merchant banker. He moves in. They may, or may not, get married.

They love each other and take delight in each other's company. She pays for his holidays because without his presence, travelling would be no pleasure to her. She gives him expensive clothes as presents because she loves to see him look good and to feel that her friends envy her

such a desirable man. She buys lobsters and legs of French lamb from the over-priced shops near her place of work.

When she is too busy to shop or too tired to cook she suggests they go out and, knowing he can't afford to go Dutch at the restaurants of her choice, she usually picks up the bill. She pays the taxi-fares.

She makes all that he earns available to him as pocket money. In return for all this, he loves, honours and cherishes her and she considers herself amply repaid.

Some idylls last for ever, but assume that this one doesn't. Gradually, the merchant banker begins to realize that the man who once seemed to her to combine the best qualities of Baudelaire, Lord Nelson and her father is in fact a slob with a superficial mind and an over-inflated ego. It meanwhile dawns on him that she has other personality features besides generosity, wit and independence of mind — such as bossiness, bad temper and a tendency to wear the same pair of tights two days running.

They part with tears and mutual recriminations. The journalist, tossing and turning on a friend's sofa, reflects that if his wife/mistress had not so

pampered him he would have been obliged, some time earlier, to look for regular employment.

It occurs to him that he has spent all his recent working hours writing book reviews for prestige literary magazines run on low budgets. He has allowed his more lucrative contacts to lapse, his editor friends have moved away; it is not going to be easy to find work.

What's more, he remembers that when he first met the merchant banker, he was slimmer, his hair grew further forward on his forehead, he had not begun to wear bifocals. He begins to doubt his ability to attract another, equally desirable, woman.

"She has taken the best years of my life," he moans. "She shall pay for them." He applies for maintenance. The merchant banker has to sell her flat to pay. For the rest of her life, as the journalist rightly foresaw, no one else wants him. She pays nearly a third of her income every year to a man whose only claim on her was that she once loved him.

Few people will sympathize with the journalist in this case but if he were a she, she might find many supporters although the case were otherwise identical. There are many men who

are happy that their women should live on them like parasites and women who, instead of accepting their generosity with gratitude as an expression of love, demand it as a right even after love has ended. Both men and women are damaged in the process, and divorce, which should perform the function of an amputation which facilitates a cure, becomes a festering wound.

There was a time, not so distant, when no woman expected to have to support herself. If she remained unmarried, she stayed at home with her parents who fed and sheltered her. If she married, her husband assumed that responsibility. In exchange, she bore and cared for his children, kept his house clean, prepared his food, went to his office parties with him and was always home at five-thirty to welcome him when he got back tired from earning their mutual living.

There are still thousands of women, many now divorced, who were brought up to expect their lives would be so ordered. They concentrated on dress-making and cooking at school, took undemanding, time-wasting jobs to fill in the years before marriage and relaxed gratefully into their husbands' strong,

supportive arms as soon as they could. Such women are indeed pathetically ill-equipped to deal with life alone. Their husbands promised them "With all my worldly goods I thee endow... till death us do part". The women believe them and acted accordingly.

If their marriages break up, especially if it happens when they are already middle-aged, they are left helpless. It would be over-harsh to ask them, in the cause of sexual equality, to fend for themselves, and they are not asked to do so. The laws governing maintenance exist to protect them and they are, mostly, just.

But the days when a woman never dreamt she might need her own two feet to stand on are gone. Women demand equal pay and equal freedom and an inflation economy demands that they should contribute to the family finances. If they live as parasites it is because they have chosen to do so. Anyone below the age of, say, 35, who demands from her ex-husband one penny more than she needs to support their mutual children is an emotional highwayman. Young women have no right to the old laws. To use them is to abuse them.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

The last fling for summer (coloured rather patriotically)

Skis, mittens and toboggans are filling the shops in the Black Sea resorts where Soviet holidaymakers are basking by the sea. I laughed at our correspondent Michael Binyon's report of how the Russians have got their production so out of tune that it is snowing sledges in July. Until, that is, I went around our shops last week.

Today is the 14th of July. It marks the falling of the Bastille, the start of the high summer season throughout continental Europe, and the first fruits of autumn fashion falling on to our store counters. Having just bought a pair of half-price bronze sandals and a marked-down swimsuit, I am delighted with the new selling system that encourages me to wait until the hot weather finally comes to buy summer clothes — and pay what I would have done if I had bought them in freezing February.

But now that the last of the summer clothes lies in sad heaps in the sale bins, I am agog to find out what will happen next. Will next week's sprucing-up for the Royal Wedding bring a fresh flurry of cotton frocks and romantic lace blouses? Or will it be straight into the velvet knickerbockers, the country sues and the thick hand-knit cardigans that were shown for the autumn season?

The tourists (God bless 'em) will be pleased to find all the traditional British tweeds, wools and raincoats, so useful for Claridges now that they have insisted on turning the heating off.

But like serving sprouts before you really have to, I am certainly not going back into the winter clothes I took to the cleaners last week.

Perhaps the shops are going to come out in a rash of

patriotic colours, giving me the chance to be a scarlet woman, a white lady or to buy the navy culottes I've been looking for all summer? It must be a sign of wedding times that M & S have already started hauling the flag up to our unmentionables (red, white and blue packs of knickers for £1.99 from major stores). The trouble with red, white and blue is that it might be a little daring by next summer season (unless Princes and Edward give us another wedding whirl).

So with my readers' best interests at heart, I have put together two outfits that will help you flaunt the flag (if you must). They can also be worn by perfectly normal people who want to go on wearing summer clothes throughout July and August.

We might as well enjoy a last fling of summer while stocks and intermittent sunshine last.



Above: Scarlet and white tropical-print blouse £20, red vest £6.50 and slim, white-cotton skirt £30, all by Jousse from Dizzy of Brent Cross, Young Ideas of Ashbourne and Hobby of Cardiff. Royal blue belt by Otto Glanz £8.50, from a selection at John Lewis. Multi-coloured bead necklace by Travelling Trinkets.

Photograph by Tony Boase. Hair by Guy at Toni and Guy.

Right: Scarlet and white asymmetric T-shirt dress, with patterned inserts, £18. Blue and red pirate ash £15. Both from Vivienne Westwood's World's End, 430 Kings Road SW10. Shell earrings £2.50 and necklace £7.50 from Fenwick's of Bond Street.

Photograph by Richard Imrie. Hair by Paul at Daniel Galvin.



Snippets

I was intrigued to learn that Lady Diana has asked Barbara Daly, the British make-up artist, to do her face for her wedding day.

Barbara Daly, an unassuming and highly professional wig-maker, is much in demand on the international beauty circuit and has worked with all the world's leading fashion photographers.

She also created the extraordinary make-up seen in Stanley Kubrick's 1971 film, *A Clockwork Orange*, which prophetically caught the later excesses of the Punks and New Romantics.

This afternoon, London readers can listen to her advice on teenage skin problems, when she uses Olaymo. Sharron Davies as a model in a new series of six programmes on Thames TV's *After Noon Plus* (Daily Beauty, 2.20 pm).

The programmes progress through the seven ages of woman, including a discussion on the 35 to 45 age group (August 11), starring BBC newscaster and new mother Jan Leeming.

In two weeks' time, on the eve of the big day, Barbara Daly will talk about making up for your wedding day, with special hints on choosing and applying cosmetics when wearing white. "The one thing most women do not understand about making up is changing their routine."

Barbara uses a battery of brushes to give sweeps of colour. "The least-fashionable colours are the ones that most women use: all those horrid pastel blues and greens. Ironically, they look good only when used in a fun way by very young girls. Most women need to blend quiet colours so that nothing — lips, eyes or cheeks — stands out."

Collecting antique clothes is still very much in vogue, even though the tidal wave of flea market fashions has long since receded. The charm of the old is not just its originality but the fact that the quality and workmanship is often far greater than you can find for any price today.

Antique lace is particularly sought after (Princess Michael of Kent is an avid collector), both for entire garments and for small but exquisite pieces. These are then used for detachable collars or cravats or are sewn on to silk blouses or even silk underwear.

Connoisseurs will already know that a collection of lace comes up for sale at Christie's South Kensington next Tuesday, with an important sale of beaded twenties dresses a week later.

Victorian lace garments, mostly on cotton, are usually available from Lunn Antiques, 86 New King's Road, London SW6, and from Virginia, 98 Portland Road, London W11, as well as in most good antique shops.

Old lace is incorporated with sensitivity and skill into newly designed clothes by Maria Martin, 114 Parkway, London NW1.

Collecting on a more light-hearted note is the theme of Berman's new theatre shop which sells off some of their theatrical costumes alongside the posters and memorabilia.

Ever since Adam Ant polished up his pop image with the brass buttoned jacket made for the film *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, theatrical costumes have had a new wave of popularity with the young.

Girls are searching for ball dresses among the period costumes from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which may occasionally filter into the shop. It's at 18 Irving Street, London WC2.

Ten years to circle the globe

"Waist not, want not" should clearly be the motto of Mulberry, who celebrated their tenth birthday last week by announcing that they had produced two million belts (enough if you count the fatter customers) to fit the globe.

I am rather interested in the philosophy of Roger Saul, Mulberry's young director who saw a gap in the market (between our bosoms and our hips) and serviced it with a splendid collection of belts, which includes everything from fake snake to schoolboy stripes on elastic. He then branched into other leather goods such as bags, luggage and wallets, then expanded into scarves, cravats, sunglasses and umbrellas. The most recent development has

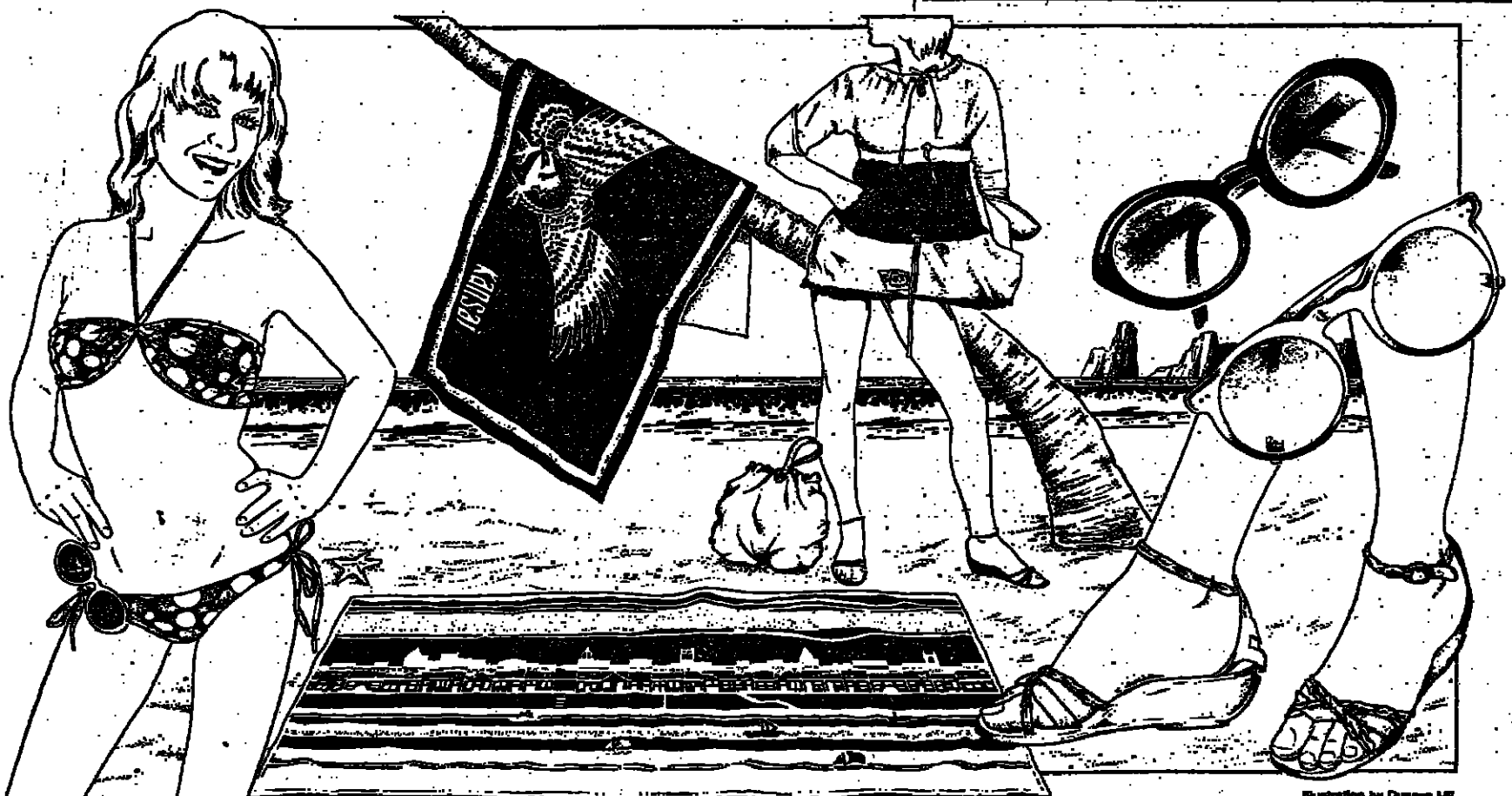
been to make the clothes (shorts, jackets, jodhpurs, knits, raincoats) to go with the accessories, which is an original way of looking at the fashion problem of getting it all together.

Saul has certainly got things together, with the help of his mother (their financial director), and the £250 he inherited on his 21st birthday 10 years ago. His workforce in Somerset now numbers 120, and from the Bath headquarters he directs his London shop in St Christopher's Place (due to expand up the road next year) and a flourishing home and export business, which won him the Queen's Award in 1979.

It seems particularly clever to export accessories from Britain

because styling our clothes is not a native skill. We seem to suffer from the outdated idea that if in doubt, one should take it off. This theory may still apply to decking oneself out in diamonds. But summer accessories are big, bold and not to be used discreetly. The favourites are metallic bags and girths for everything from belts to heads.

It is worth remembering that fashions also change in high holiday accessories like sunglasses (newest in oval shapes with coloured frames) and beach bags (favourites are duffel bags with drawstrings). Even the humble beach towel now has a new image, with landscapes or bold pictures claiming their place on the sand.



Bits and bobs for the beach to pull together your holiday wardrobe

Left: Printed cotton bikini by Mulberry £21.95, from their shop at 32 St Christopher's Place, London W1, Moon of Glasgow, His and Hers of Derby and Taylor and Hadow of Beauchamp Place, SW3

In the foreground: Beach scene towel £7.95 from major branches of Marks & Spencer. On the tree: Eagle-pattern towel by Kansai Yamamoto £26 from Joanna's Tent, Kings Road, SW3. Just Jacki of Leicester, Kew Gazebos of Richmond, Mango of Windsor, and Chevy of St Christopher's Place.

On the girl: Naga di Milo's colourful cotton play dress which turns into the bag on the ground £35.50, in assorted colours from Naga di Milo, 60 Chiltern Street, W1 (and by mail order), Hobbs of South Molton St, W1 and Hampstead High Street, Roxy of Kensington Church Street, Inc of Leicester and Eve of Torquay.

Right: Sunglasses £18.95, from a selection by Mulberry, stockists as above. Plaited leather Roman sandals £29.95, from Mulberry's shop.

ANNABELINDA

Dress Designs of genius for formal receptions into Royal Societies, for clandestine meetings in unassuming places, for gala performances at the Opera and at later hours elsewhere; for the rapists of Princesses of the Blood Royal; for the greater pleasure of discerning voyeurs at major events of the sporting calendar; for dual invitations to discreet holiday lodges lost in ancestral forests; announce

A Summer Sale

of designs and exhibition pieces of their handmade originals on all the multitudinous weights and textures of silk, cotton and seersucker in subtle colouring and style. And as always their discerning and eccentric clientele may be given certain of a little tangibly longer of Belmont (longer) in cotton crumpled away by crumpled and crag beyond care or courtesy, or in heavy beds of herbage crumpled or in long queues topped by the Sun King (and in other variations of the sophisticated subconventional at Number Six, Gloucester Street, by the steps door of the New Theatre, in the city of Oxford 40000).

مكتبة من الأصول

THE ARTS

Galleries

Unsettling experience in the landscape of the lost

Bernard Meninsky

Museum of Modern Art, Oxford

Frank Dobson: True and Pure Sculpture

Kettle's Yard, Cambridge

Robert Bevan: Drawings and Watercolours

Anthony d'Offay

It is hard to know what combination of gifts, worldly and unworldly, make for fame in an artist's life. Bernard Meninsky, like his close contemporaries Gertrude and Bomberg, knew a measure of fame early, and then (more like Bomberg than Gertrude) years of relative obscurity and neglect. His early fame was a result of his account for his later obscurity was. When, in 1919, aged 28, he had his major exhibition success, commemorated the following year by a book devoted to his work, it was not a show of Mother-and-Child drawings of exquisite delicacy and tenderness, greeted with an almost audible sigh of relief in a world where young painters home from the war were expected to be dangerous 'Vorticists' or something equally hard to take.

The circumstances of that first show possibly provide a clue to what followed. The dealer did very well financially from it, since he had prudently bought all the works outright at a very low price; Meninsky made virtually nothing, and obviously looked to support two young children raised from a job, taken over from Sickert, reaching life drawing at Westminster School of Art. He was not, as is often said, a brilliant success, but a quiet, restrained, fine, unshowy, draughtsmanship, rich, subdued colours, harmony. There is one large painting from this period, a War Artist in 1918; there are still-lives and grey-green explorations of the English landscape (varied occasionally by trips to the South of France and Spain) and portraits, particularly of his children. Then, towards the end, there are the romantic, melancholy paintings of the 1940s, in which the mood of Miltonic pastoral (how suitable that he illustrated *L'Allegro and Il Penseroso*) takes over with a series of dream-landscapes peopled by lost travellers and heavy-limbed women, a little like the little scene of his lifelong passion for Masaccio and awareness of neo-classical Picasso, and yet wholly his own.

But there are cross-currents. The fruits of this quiet, single-minded, largely private dedication are to be seen now in an adventurous retrospective at the Oxford Museum of Modern

Meninsky's *The Bathers* (1945-50), on show in the adventurous retrospective in Oxford

Art, until September 6 — the first major show since the Arts Council memorial exhibition shortly after his death in 1959. To begin with, it all seems so quiet, and restrained: fine, unshowy, draughtsmanship, rich, subdued colours, harmony. There is one large painting from this period, a War Artist in 1918; there are still-lives and grey-green explorations of the English landscape (varied occasionally by trips to the South of France and Spain) and portraits, particularly of his children. Then, towards the end, there are the romantic, melancholy paintings of the 1940s, in which the mood of Miltonic pastoral (how suitable that he illustrated *L'Allegro and Il Penseroso*) takes over with a series of dream-landscapes peopled by lost travellers and heavy-limbed women, a little like the little scene of his lifelong passion for Masaccio and awareness of neo-classical Picasso, and yet wholly his own.

But there are cross-currents.

There are many nude drawings which, for all their fine control of line and modelling, are in their own discreet way unexpectedly erotic. The landscapes and still-lives pulse with a hidden sense of the force that through the green fuse drives the flower, with a corresponding recognition of the lachrymose return. An unsettling experience, a painter of whom we shall know more.

Frank Dobson belonged to much the same generation as Meninsky (he was in fact five years older) and went through some of the same experiences: Dobson too, for example, was an Official War Artist in the First World War. There is even a curious stylistic coincidence right at the end, when Dobson began drawing, in the 1940s, enormously heavy-limbed women not so dissimilar from Meninsky's obsessive image. But by and large their work and their careers could hardly have been more different: virtually the only important thing they have in common at this point is

the deep neglect into which they both fell after their death. If Oxford has taken the first step in remedying this for Meninsky, Cambridge, not to be outdone, is now performing similar recovery operations on Dobson: the first substantial showing of his work since the Arts Council's memorial show in 1966 is at Kettle's Yard until August 9.

For those of us whose main direct knowledge of Dobson comes from his work in the Thirties exhibition a couple of years ago, there are many surprises in store. Oddly enough, the opportunity was not taken that time to include any of his more obviously Deco-influenced sculptures: nothing between his good, solid, slightly Epsteinish portrait bust of Margaret Rawlings and, weirdly, without a context, his very chic display figure of Charmaux Corsets. What was not apparent at the time was that Dobson, above all as a carver, the opposite of Epstein, whose

carved work always lacks the ease and confidence of his modelled, Dobson's sense of sculptural form and style seems to be focused by the sheer resistance in a block of stone to be carved, while the — for most — easier process of building up in plaster to be cast in bronze is for him perhaps too easy: his large bronzes and small sculptures for them to tend to lack definition.

In this ambitious retrospective there is one obvious exception to the rule: the famous head of Robert Stowe in highly (though also not recently) polished brass from the Tate. This gives some hint of the smart circles in which Dobson moved during the 1920s, when most of his finest sculpture was done. At the earliest time he came somewhere between Epstein and Gill, both in style and in reputation, and with hindsight we can see him now as an important forerunner of Moore. Perhaps the finest piece in the Cambridge show, the nude rather misleadingly

entitled *Cornucopia* (1925-27), also gives the best clue to his elegant absorbing influence from the East and from contemporary France (it is now in the Tate). It is an exquisitely restrained work, the nature of its material (note, for instance, the inevitable-seeming way the grain of the stone swirls round the head and can be walked round again and again without ever presenting a bad or uninteresting profile).

Other sculptures in the show, such as the *Child* (1921), are more obviously 'modern' in the vein opened up by Gaudier-Brzeska, and most probably what Dobson wanted to be rather than what he was: his great problem seems to have been that he was British, and therefore working in a style not away from the tradition of official patronage for more or less academic sculpture was quite breaking down. In France he would have been perfectly at home, loaded with commissions and honours. In England towards the end of the 1930s he found less and less to do and less and less spirit to do it; for the finest works of his later years (he lived until 1963) he returned to painting and drawing.

Robert Bevan (born 1865) was old enough to be Dobson's and Meninsky's father, and since he died as long ago as 1925, he seems much more distant from us. Unless, that is, you look at his work then he does not seem distant at all. For, though in general terms he fits in neatly enough with his friends and associates in the Camden Town group, he always had a strength and independence derived from his odd international background (he was a friend of Augustus St John, later he married a Polish painter and spent quite a lot of time in Poland) and, maybe, the fact that he did not have to depend on art for a living.

The little show of drawings and watercolours at Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering Street, until August 15, gives a fair idea of his range, though to appreciate him at his best you really have to see his oils. There are subdued studies of peasants from his Pont Aven period, a handful of the dazzling coloured Polish landscapes and some more constructed North London townscapes, their geometry emphasized by their being squared up for transfer to canvas.

Two studies for his *Hanging Scener* (1898) are highly unexpected local, English side of his talents. But in general this show, like in their very different ways the Meninsky and the Dobson, indicates that the best of the century was not necessarily by any means so parochial and cut off from what was happening elsewhere in Europe as it has generally been painted.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts in London

Intimate relations

Amadeus Quartet

Covent Garden

The Royal Opera's current Mozart festival goes beyond the three last and great comic operas, as this page has made clear. One wing of the festival involves Sunday evenings with the Amadeus Quartet. They started this week with the two piano quartets, in which Sir William Glock, an admired Mozart pianist before he branched into musical administration, joined Messrs Brannin, Schiffo and Lovett.

Mr Nissen replaced Glock in between, for the so-called "Dissonance" Quartet — in C major. Next Sunday, and the Sunday after, the Amadeus will concentrate on the marvellous string quartets, with Rainer Moog as their second violinist.

In the piano quartets of Mozart, as in his chamber music, the effect is of a concerto scaled down, the strings generally accompanying the soloist, though emerging on their own more significantly because the form of the first movements, at least, is more complex than in a Mozart concerto.

So it appears in performance particularly when some noted virtuoso — as that supposed soloist — is much more than a chamber musician as his colleagues here, proposed a closer, less overtly brilliant relationship between piano and strings. In the second, a flat major quartet, a sunny, extrovert work, his fleet scales and decorous less happily integrated, dominated and his crisply articulated rhythm and phrasing were a joy to be savoured.

He nevertheless cultivated a less brilliant range of tones, colour than would a concerto soloist: the essence of the reading was give-and-take, and a warm, expressive, intimate sound, even when the piano has the dominant voice. This was more evident, because more inevitable, in the dramatic, introspective G minor quartet, the first but the more magnificent of them.

On another Sunday evening, almost 30 years ago, in (I think) the Haymarket Theatre, I heard Glock and the Amadeus play these two piano quartets. Memory can be unreliable, but I do remember the performances were less happily integrated, the strings obsessed with sensuous tonal refinement, the pianist with evocation of how brilliantly Mozart himself might have played his piano quartets.

By now those performers approach the works differently, more coherently, not without madjazzisms, though Glock pointed out a metamorphosis in the first coda of the G minor quartet, with a poignancy that we, who heard it, are likely never to forget.

William Mann

RPO/Dorati

Albert Hall

George Bernard Shaw was right. There is a lot to be said for letting Beethoven's Ninth Symphony stand alone in a concert. And if it is prefaced by another symphony, especially as on Sunday, by the affable Eighth, the performers must surely work even harder to recreate a sense of unique occasion to remind us that there really was nothing quite like this before.

Despite the fact that this concert formed the climax of the Royal Philharmonic's Beethoven Festival with Antal Dorati, it was just this sense of celebration that was missing.

In the Eighth Symphony the orchestra seemed to know only too well what was coming at every turn, and although they were confident and competent enough at each destination, the journey there, the building up of the music, particularly in the first and third movements, lacked a sense of progression, of discovery and delight.

It was that same lack of tension, of fascination in rediscovering how the fabric of a

work is wrought, that emasculated the Ninth Symphony. Too much was taken for granted: the lifting in of the gentle major woodwinds in contrast to the sharp minor exclamations in the first movement, the sense of thrill as the rollicking horns catch up with the chasing strings, the second, the yearning of the human voice behind the third.

If Mr Dorati had only felt for the heartbeats, modulated the breathing of the music more, we would have heard more accurately, too, the magic of that chord change that anticipates and heralds the brave new world of the finale.

On Sunday, were shown less of its power and glory but, constantly and refreshingly, reminded that it is, above all, an ode to joy. Benjamin Luxon's first entry trumpeted out at last all the while the urgency and excited conviction of the Brighton Festival Chorus was unflagging in strength and intonation, while Heather Harper, Alfreda Hodgson and Robert Tear completed a quartet of soloists who sculpted their parts with artistry rare enough to make it seem for once some of the most gloriously inspired and idiomatic vocal music ever written.

Hilary Finch

George Malcolm

Wigmore Hall

Before these happy days of reproduction harpsichords, George Malcolm was rightly regarded as the doyen of that instrument's exponents. As deft with his fingers as he was with his head, he would submit his listeners to an ever-changing barrage of tone-colours as he determinedly and successfully promoted his cause in the face of an initially sceptical musical establishment.

Now the pianist Malcolm, normally which Mr Malcolm normally plays have been superseded by delicately voiced period-style instruments. We have gleaned more of the secrets of baroque performance practice. And, on the evidence of Saturday night's recital of Bach, Mr Malcolm has not given the slightest deferential nod to these comparatively recent insights.

In the opening pieces, the 15 Two-Part Inventions, I thought that such things would not matter. The playing of these artful miniatures was endearing, with all those constant changes of colour, but with a felicitous and instinctive touch too. In the E minor Invention Mr Malcolm resorted to a buff stop, which seemed appropriate enough in the circumstances, and the piston-like precision of the F major and smoothly interlocking arpeggios of the A major made them sure winners.

Such an ability to read between the notes as he showed here continued for the most part in the English Suite No 3 in G minor. Yet here, although there was no doubt of Mr Malcolm's feeling for the music, the inflated grandiosity of the Prelude, with a dose of

16-foot pitch added at its end, erred on the side of bad taste; and the noble Sarabande was similarly affected, his dashing, strident registration in the Musette, however heretical and alien to Bach himself, worked well.

After the interval we heard five of the 48 Preludes and Fugues. The composer's nature demands insight more than surface cleverness, and here the lack of sufficient delineation phrasing made the fugues in particular sound more like playthings than human performances. Two exceptions were the E minor from Book II, its rhythmic complexities given admirable space, and the G major from Book I, like its Prelude, vibrant with sheer dexterity.

Despite its spacious Allemande, wispy Air and surging Gigue, it was sad that the final work, the expansive Partita No 4 in D, proved anything with its fast changes of registration. Judging from the audience's ecstatic response, however, mine was but a lonely dissenting voice.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

St Mark's Gospel

Globe

Time was when Equity refused to allow Alan McCowen to recite *St Mark's Gospel* on Sunday, at the same time allowing the Two Ronnies to play at the Palladium. A slightly saner policy now permits him to open his performance on a Sunday afternoon, but he remains a lonely exception.

Of course, the performance is and always will remain an exceptional one. While Equity finally yielded to the biblical source as a reason to allow the performance, it could readily have given permission by reason of the artistic experience.

Mr McCowen's feat is now well known. By reciting the gospel of St Mark word by word he has made it appear as a report from a writer of remarkable dramatic skill. Using the spare, vital language of the King James version, he puts a small paperback text on a table, "just in case", and speaks to his audience directly, a messenger with a truly remarkable tale to tell.

The familiarity of the Christian story, and even a recitation of the gospels is not necessarily a preparation for the oral word of Mark's particular narrative. Mr McCowen's memorization of the text frees it from the sonorous inton-

ations of preachers and finds the awesomeness of the story in the plainness of the reporting.

His direct speech emphasizes the witnessing nature of Mark's gospel, the telling of Jesus's life through the events of the ministry and maturity with scant reference to early life or family. A mention of John the Baptist surfaces as a preparation for the coming of Jesus and the beginning with Christ's emergence from the wilderness and his first choices of disciples.

Mr McCowen finds humour in the reporting, as well as awe. He recognizes anger in reports of Christ's speech, when the disciples have yet again failed to understand his examples, as with the feeding of the multitude with loaves and fishes, or to understand the parables, which he reads out explicitly and with frustration.

The voice is not an evangelist's voice, not a voice used for conversion or even in affirmation of personal faith. As Mr McCowen speaks it, the story is a very human report of the miraculous, the comic, the tragic, the poignant. The consistency of Mr McCowen is both to dramatize the story and remain a reporter, speaking the narrative so its simplicity continues to carry its message, while colouring the spoken words with his own human expression, making the story live anew.

Ned Chaillet

Music festival

Organ Competition

St Albans

At a time when some music festivals are struggling for survival, the International Organ Festival at St Albans is striding on, its clear identity securing for it a committed following. The focus of St Albans is the organ competition; organists and cathedral choirs also participate in some of the week's other events but the musty parochial smell of the organ loft is banished by the quality of musicianship of invited performers and their enterprising programmes.

While agreeing with the verdict of judges in not awarding a first prize on the organ competition this year, I was surprised at the decision to give second prize to David Rowland of Great Britain. His playing of Bach's Trio Sonata No 1 in E flat was fleet and largely accurate, but the expressive potential of suspensions and dissonances was ignored. The judges must have liked the surging final pages of his Franck B minor Choral, but otherwise the performance was lacking in rhythmic freedom and dramatic force.

My vote would have gone to the American William Welch

Barry Millington

Books



The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh at the wedding of her Lady-in-waiting, Lady Palmer, and Mr Alexander Abel Smith, 1953

Timeless in no man's land

Lenare

The Art of the Society Photographer

By Nicholas de Ville and Anthony Haden-Guest

(Allen Lane, £15)

Before the last war British dancers, musicians, hairdressers and photographers were inclined to rechristen themselves with single, sonorous, foreign names. Bassano might well have been an opera singer and Yvonne (Mrs Entwistle) a hairdresser. The practice had a particular advantage for the society photographer: the name could be passed on, or used by several practitioners. The Lenare studio, started by Leonard Green in the Twenties, was no exception. One "Lenare" could catch a wedding in Yorkshire while a work-alike was bagging a debutante off Bond Street. At their height Lenare employed four photographers and a staff of sixty.

Their rivals were Bassano, Vandyk, Yvonne, Vivienne; but already "real" photographers were emerging: Bertram Park, Dorothy Wilding who did well to net the Queen Mother when she was only a minor royal; and later Cecil Beaton, the first celebrity photographer, as adroit at handling a gossip columnist as his shutter release. As is often the case the new masters were immediate masters.

(Miniatures are perhaps another example.) Nadar and Julia Margaret Cameron, to name but two, were outstanding portrait photographers using daylight. Nadar's magisterial realism was made possible perhaps because his sitters were unversed in what the new medium could reveal. Seventy years later portrait photography arrived at an Augustan age, if not photographic decadence. Decadence can be visually interesting, particularly in the hands of a master of illumination and chic like the great Baron de Meyer, whose signature Leonard Green rather feebly imitated. But for the second time the lavish use of lighting and the retouchers' brush, combined with the instinctive bad taste of the upper-middle-class sitters, led to a natural decline. Flattery was now possible in many different ways. Margaret, Duchess of Argyll, quoted in Anthony Haden-Guest's excellent introduction, disarmingly admits to preferring Lenare and Dorothy Wilding to the more talented Beaton. Perhaps Beaton would have been unhappy photographing Michael for her, not a sure husband but her dog.

What you bought when you sat for Lenare was a certain look destined for the front-page of *Country Life* or the top of the piano. What was wanted was a certain formality, a timelessness. Brides look down, tots put paddy arms unconsciously round the shoulders of their siblings. Soldiers, naval men and archbishops arrived to be photographed in their formal

headgear, the ethereal lighting establishing that they are neither indoors nor out, but in a diffused no-man's-land where it is all right for a man to wear a hat.

Using a soft lens in the enlarger rather than in the camera, and employing a large plate negative so the retouchers could smooth out anything, the studio really got to work after the photograph was taken. But in spite of the vignetting and hand colouring, reality creeps in: the net stockings and mini-skirt of Lucinda Prior-Palmer in 1971, the small ornamental gates worn as earrings by Miss Marietta Speed, Miss Durnford-Slater's natural beauty, and Lady Cornwallis's lack of it, the novelist Emma Tennant in hat and gloves. And Raine Lagge (Dartmouth/Spencer) at various high points in her career. (The captions remind me of an engaged debutante telling her hairdresser she was "going to be called Mrs Robins Hill" and start with "I".)

But the outstanding characters of the decade who passed through their portals, like Queen Lady Astor, and Virginia Woolf, seem strangely muted. The plates are well printed and the early work has a period charm. But one cannot be too dissatisfied that when the studio finally closed in 1977 their old negatives for the silver content. The waxy skin and stark lighting of the later period is too near the art of the embalmer for comfort.

Mark Boxer

Television

A tension rooted in ideas

A Year in Poland

BBC1

Tim Sebastian has been reporting the last year's events in Poland for the BBC. His exemplary commitment. Far removed from the urbane tradition of the corporation's foreign correspondents, his pugnacious air, fierce delivery and ever-ready wit have made him an image as well as a reporter of the fraught, exhilarating proceedings.

A Year in Poland was a round-up of the story so far. Its power emanated from the use of footage which is too random for news bulletins but which tells the truth by an accumulation of details rather than a single point picture. So there were shots simply of shoppers in empty shops with subtitles translating their grievances, nearly by Sebastian's mention of the government's action in "raising the price of the nothing that was in the shops".

But Lech Walesa was inevitably the star. One sequence showed him in a meeting hall, with a close-up of his pipe and slippers nearby, while another had his subtitled harangue of a minister for failing to act on Party corruption. This latter, dominated by the awesome power of the man, "Be serious, minister", he shouted, knowing he had all Poland behind him, and a grey-faced Party hack just shrivelled.

Yet Sebastian also communicated the dangers implicit in Walesa's personality. His answers to key questions sounded complete but left a gulf of unanswered suggestion. His answer, for example, to the issue of what happens next had a ring of political bed-begging, a bad sign at this stage.

But such nuances were drowned by the constant mass singing of the workers celebrating their victories, their hurling of Walesa into the air and the gleeful conviction of the intellectuals that Russian tanks or not, what had been started could not be stopped.

Bryan Appleyard

QUARTET



ALAN BATES MARGARET SPEED EMILIE ADAMS ANTHONY HODGSON
QUARTET, with THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 8.15 PM
PLAZA THEATRE, 100, CECIL STREET, S.W. 1
GATE THEATRE, 100, CECIL STREET, S.W. 1
STARTS THURS. JULY 16th

Caught in the war between them and us

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While fires burnt in the streets of Brixton once again last Friday I was given a bizarre lesson—how to make a riot do-it-yourself style—during a 10 minute car ride with a young West Indian.

He claimed to have been one of the organizers of last week's mayhem in Wood Green and his strategy was simply to go around youth clubs in the locality, wait outside the big comprehensive and name a time and place. You could be certain, he said, of a sizable crowd of youngsters who would do anything for a lark.

I followed his advice and went to Downhill's youth club in Tottenham. There I got a tip of an impending riot from Michael, a Greek Cypriot boy of 15. He told me where to meet him and I duly presented myself at the appointed venue.

In Hoe Street, Walthamstow, on Saturday evening, following the fracas in front of Walthamstow Town Hall at midday, a small crowd of West Indian and Asian youths gathered expectantly. Several coach loads of skinheads were seen driving through the town centre. Tension was already at a high pitch due to the presence of droves of policemen in cars, buses and on horse back.

Suddenly, a group of three young white men appeared from nowhere, and were subsequently joined by four female members. They issued instructions, gesticulating



Indian journalist

Sasthi Brata's

personal view

of the problems in reporting riots

with their hands and repeatedly looking at their watches, to several clusters of young men on both sides of the street, and then vanished from view. As if by magic, the young potential rioters dissolved from sight as well.

On that occasion no affray took place. I was made to look like a lemon waiting for a special version of Godot. By 10 in the evening when things were still quiet, a colleague said, "you almost feel tempted to throw a brick and start the whole thing off, so it's over and done with". It was a human enough reaction born of boredom and fatigue. But it was also a response poised dangerously on that razor's

edge between news and views, fact and wish-fulfilment. And it made me ponder about my own role as "reporter".

As a freelancer, I had always been called out from home when racial trouble erupted in any part of London. And since I seem to have visited most headline-grabbing spots in the capital over the past few years, under the aegis of one national newspaper or another, there must have been an assumption in the minds of editors that my tanned pigmentation somehow made me that much more competent in this field.

I had tacitly shared this assumption, until I was rudely shaken out of it in Wood Green and Walthamstow last week. Coloured teenagers drummed it into me that my brown skin and Indian birth provided no immunity in their eyes: my accent, dress and the tools of my trade (a notepad and pen) gave me away as a full blown member of that class and breed against which they had taken up arms. As one would-be rioter put it when I told him I was a journalist: "All the press is fascist anyway. They're all against blacks".

It came home to me that in the war between "them" and "us", it was perilous to be caught in the cross fire. "Moderation" is either an *a priori* virtue if you are looking through "liberal



lenses or a cowardly vice if you happen to be a crusading leftist, irrespective of what issue you are being "moderate" about.

If you come back with a graphic report of sweat shops in Brick Lane owned by Bangladeshis exploiting fellow Bangladeshis, your story will be spiked by a liberal newspaper because we are not in business to provide fodder for the National Front nor "to inflame an already explosive situation". But if the youngsters who tread those sewing machines for less than 40 pence an hour for 10 hours a day take to the streets some two years later, no editor is going to make the connection between the suppression of an earlier story and the explosion of street violence many months later.

On the day Blair Peach died, I had interviewed

Martin Webster and was the only coloured journalist in the hall where the National Front held its meeting. Earlier, I had unsuccessfully argued with the man from Ealing Town Hall to let in the television cameras, as I believed that for every new recruit the NF made, there would be a thousand others who would be repelled by the Nazi salutes and vicious screams of "Kill him! Kill him!" at the mere mention of an Asian name.

Next day when I wrote in the then *Evening Standard* that walking around the spectral streets of Southall the previous night, I felt "remorse" at the bloody devastation of an English town and wondered whether I and my likes were in any way responsible, I was accused by compatriots and "progressive ideologues" of being an apologist for racism.

On Friday last week, TV news bulletins on all three channels carried pictures of the Prime Minister, in the company of "community leaders in Southall", announcing to the nation that "I have not heard one word against the police". Of course she hadn't! But did that mean ordinary residents and the young people of Southall had nothing but warm fraternal feelings for the police?

Not if I was to believe what I had heard the day after the riots. Members of the Southall Youth Movement were quite specific in their allegations. One teenager said that he had seen a local cop in plain clothes get out of one of the coaches which had brought the skinheads into Southall. Mr Balraj Purewal, the Secretary of the SYM told me on tape that "the police are on their

Police in action against rioters last week: Name a time and place and you could be certain of a sizeable crowd of youngsters who would do anything for a lark?

side. I saw skinheads and cops fighting together against us".

I make no point about the veracity or otherwise of these remarks. But they do happen to be from eyewitnesses, perhaps even participants in the riot. Yet the nation was informed both by Mrs Thatcher and the media that Southall felt no animosity towards the police.

What we were not told was the fact that the representative, seen on all screens shaking hands with the Prime Minister, does not and has never lived in Southall, and his connexion with the community is peripheral. And that the other members of the delegation which met Mrs Thatcher are affectionately known as "coconuts", which is a rough colloquial equivalent of "Uncle Tom".

When young people see "strangers", whatever their skin colour, speaking on their behalf, whether it is in Brixton, Southall or Brick Lane, they feel doubly assaulted, first by their enemies, then by the media. If wholly unrepresentative views are widely publicized as the genuine voice of the local community, tempers are inflamed not becalmed.

In one sense, the men who

met Margaret Thatcher may be called the "extremists" because they represent minority opinion, while the young folk at the SYM are the real "moderates" whose angry cries for truth and recognition of their genuine grievances continue to go unheeded. As one of them said: "You want to know where the petrol bombs came from and how it all started? Well, in a way, the bombs started coming all the way from India and Pakistan, a long time ago. And you will know how it started if you imagine you are a youngster in Southall and all these white fascists come into your town and start beating up your mother and sister, and all the "coconuts" tell you to keep calm and trust the police".

It is plainly desirable for a community to feel no hostility towards the police. I cannot see how taking the wish for the fact continues valid reporting or political sagacity.

Later, an Indian councillor, whose face has also appeared on the box, told me: "I don't want to talk to you. You are from the Establishment; you have no feeling for the local community, and you write things as if you are not one of us. Maybe that is the only way you can get your stuff into print".

My own dilemma was why I should be expected to be on any side at all, and why my brown skin should bar me from reporting what I saw and heard.

So far the reselection of Labour MPs is not the bogey that many expected...

The token nominee shunted into St Pancras

Mr Jock Campbell first knew he would be appearing before a reselection meeting tonight of the St Pancras North Labour Party when *The Times* telephoned him last week.

Mr Campbell, 53, a strong Benetton and secretary of the London City branch of the Post Office Engineering Workers Union (POEU) was surprised to find he had been shortlisted for the contest. He has not set foot in the constituency, which is the other side of London from his own stamping ground of Bexleyheath, where he is vice-chairman of the local Labour Party. He is not on the official list of Labour candidates.

He was nominated by his own POEU branch, which is affiliated to the St Pancras North Labour Party. He does not even know how many members of that branch are in the local party. In fact, it needs only one member of a trade union branch to be a member of a constituency Labour Party for that branch to be eligible for affiliation and have the right to send a delegate to the general management committee (GMC).

There seems little danger, however, that Mr Campbell will topple the sitting MP, Mr Jock Stallard. He himself has no intention of doing so. He says, "I don't think Mr Stallard has anything to fear. If he's done a good job, they should put him back". There is general agreement among local party members that Mr Stallard, who has been MP since 1970 after nearly 20 years as a local councillor, has done a good job. He is widely

praised as a first-class constituency member.

It is hard to avoid the feeling that tonight's will be a rather phoney contest. It comes about because the St Pancras North GMC decided it wanted to adhere to the recommendation of the Labour Party's national executive committee that reselection conferences should not normally have a shortlist of one if other nominations have been received.

Only two sitting MPs rejected

Several other local Labour parties have adhered to the NEC's guidelines and provided similarly token contests. The dire predictions of those who said that reselection would lead to the wholesale ousting of sitting MPs by militant left-wingers have not yet been borne out. Of the 49 MPs who have so far gone through the process, only two, Mr Eric Ogden in Liverpool, West Derby, and Mr John Sever in Birmingham, Ladywood, have failed to be reselected.

The Labour Party has laid down that reselection must take place between 18 and 36 months after a general election. After deciding that it wanted to go through the process this summer, the St Pancras North GMC gave its affiliated branches two months to nominate candidates. There are two kinds of branches: those made up of local wards and those representing trade unions and other



Jock Campbell: a shortlist surprise.

affiliated groups such as the Co-operative movement.

Only two nominations have been received by the closing date last month. Mr Campbell's name had been put forward by the POEU branch and Mr Stallard's by a number of other affiliated union branches, including the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff (ASTMS). It was therefore an easy matter for the executive committee of the constituency party to draw up a shortlist when it met last Tuesday and to invite both nominees to the reselection meeting.

St Pancras North is like most Labour constituency parties now going through the reselection process. There are no complaints against the sitting MP and no serious infiltration from the militant left. The party is in a generally healthy state—at the last count there were about 400 paid-up members—and more stable than many others in inner-city areas. A significant number of the 58-strong GMC will carry out tonight's reselection have been in the local party for 15 years or more.

It is true that old-timers have noted a drift towards more radicalism has dominated the party as the constituency, which stretches from Camden Town to Highgate Hill, has been gentri-



Jock Stallard: a boundary threat?

Mr Phil Carroll, a maintenance electrician and the party's membership secretary, says: "There do tend to be more professional people, and fewer working-class people like myself. For example, in my ward I have got Jon Snow of ITN and I had Bill Rodgers and his wife before they joined the Social Democrats. There are a fair number of university lecturers, teachers and doctors".

'Very mixed and broadly based'

Certainly the GMC contains more than its fair share of well-known names from the media and national pressure groups. They include Patricia Hewitt, secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, who was recently denounced as Labour candidate for Leicester East; Bernard Donoghue, policy editor of *The Times*; and Nicholas Bosanquet, a lecturer at the City University and regular contributor to *New Society*.

However, gentrification does not seem to have had the effect in St Pancras North that it has had in Islington, where the local Labour Party tends to be split between a predominantly old

working-class right and a young, middle-class left. In the words of Mary Wallis Jones, a market researcher and GMC member who has been in the St Pancras North party for 20 years: "We are very mixed and very broadly based but we are also very friendly. We are also a lot more down to earth than the Hampstead party, which doesn't have Labour representation in Parliament".

Much of the credit for this good atmosphere is given to Mr Stallard, who himself has a working-class background and broadly leftist, though not Bennite, views. The constituency has a long tradition of being left-wing, which may explain why it has not been a target for entryism by the far left.

Some members of the GMC detect a significant shift to the left over the past two years, but others disagree. Mr Giles Taylor, a woolen merchant who has been in the party for 25 years, says: "It has moved right and it has moved left. It was more left 20 years ago than it is now. When Gaiskell was leader some meetings ended in fistfights".

Ironically, even after emerging unscathed from the reselection meeting, as everyone agrees that he will, Mr Stallard will still face a serious threat to his future as an MP. It comes not from the militant left, or the right, but from the Parliamentary Boundary Commissioners, who have recommended that his constituency should be amalgamated with St Pancras South, now held for Labour by Mr Frank Dobson.

If, as seems almost certain, that recommendation is put into effect, Mr Stallard and Mr Dobson are likely to find themselves at loggerheads with another reselection meeting for the new constituency next year.

Many other MPs are under a similar threat. Altogether, the re-drawing of constituency boundaries is likely to lead to the disappearance of up to 40 Labour seats, the majority of them in depopulated inner city areas.

One of those most at risk is the Bristol South-East constituency of Mr Tony Benn, the architect of reselection as a means of making MPs more accountable to their local parties.

Jan Bradley

No sparks at Sparkbrook

In my constituency (using that admittedly possessive pronoun to describe consanguinity rather than ownership) the reselection story had a happy ending—subject, that is, to the endorsement of the National Executive Committee.

I recalled that important constitutional caveat last Saturday as the chairman of the Sparkbrook Labour Party announced that I was the general committee's choice for prospective parliamentary candidature. Perhaps it was only paranoia that caused me to continue the uncertainty. For it is possible to argue that the story had both a happy beginning and a happy middle.

No one else was nominated; and my claim to retain the candidature had been advanced by all the local branches, five trade unions and the local Labour Club. But none of my comrades and friends felt disposed to treat the formal reselection process as if it were a formality.

The officials of the Sparkbrook constituency—determined to avoid technical errors which might result in their decision being set aside and the whole procedure being started afresh—operated the rules with a ruthless regularity. I found unerring. The only exception to the precise propriety was my "introduction" to the committee. "This", they were told, "is Mr Roy Hattersley, the one nominee".

In the hall, sat men and women with whom I drink tea on Friday afternoons and beer on Friday nights. Four of them were parents of my godchildren. When I was presented like a debutante at Queen Victoria's court, they could not choke down a friendly "congratulations" while they decided if, having seen me, they wished to proceed with the selection conference. As they did, I delivered a carefully prepared speech.

It was not only natural nervousness that made me determined to take nothing for granted. I expected their endorsement; but it did not seem right to ask for it in a five-minute, impromptu chat. As I prepared the "copious notes" that in the Commons



by Roy Hattersley

are a euphemism for a verbatim text, I realized that familiarity with my audience was a handicap, not a help. Most of them knew every detail of my past 17 political years. All had supported me during the difficult days when the party leadership had disowned my promise to abolish the public schools. I spent two minutes on the record of advice bureaux and personal service, five on the areas of undoubted unanimity and three on policies about which some of them would believe me to be wrong. I wanted them to remember that I supported Nato, the EEC and an incomes policy.

As I wrote out that although I had "naturally emphasized the areas of our agreement but it would be wrong for me to pretend that there are no issues on which my opinions may differ from those of a majority of the delegates to this meeting", I began to wonder why (apart from sentiment) people at different views should be expected to vote for me.

I knew that "self-respect as well as respect for this constituency obliges me not to pretend that I support policies which, in truth, I believe to be wrong". But that does not answer the fundamental question. Neither does Edmund

Burke's dictum concerning an MP's right to intellectual independence.

The single promise of unfettered judgment used honestly and objectively as the Member—and only the Member—thinks best, was the product of a less educated and more deferential age. In the era of party manifestos and party whips, it is a romantic fiction. On the other hand, the need for the Labour Party willingly to encompass a wide spectrum of socialist opinion is a practical necessity. If the brief majorities on constituency committees attempt to depose MPs with different views or bully them into conformity with their own prevailing opinions, the Labour Party will fall apart. For us, trust and tolerance are necessities as well as virtues. But they have to be applied in both directions.

A Labour MP who tells his local party to mind its own business is in the wrong business himself. One who tries to argue his case as an alternative interpretation of the socialism in which he and his critics believe, will find most constituency parties more positive than the newspapers suggest. It was to that theme that I devoted the last five of my allotted 15 minutes.

I admit at once that it was easy for me to lay out the ground rules of tolerance and mutual respect. The Sparkbrook Labour Party (being wholly representative of Sparkbrook itself) throws up no conflicts concerning the rival views of electors and activists. Having experienced two years of Tory government it is a practicing view about the need to win elections. It is a party whose membership is growing, and most of the new recruits have joined to help secure a Labour victory, not to block it.

In the end, that even the divisive rigours of mandatory reselection can be carried out without civil war being declared. In a different kind of party the story would be different. In this one, the election is here to stay, thank God for parties like Sparkbrook. The author is Labour MP for Birmingham, Sparkbrook.

Six stars in the running to play Arianna's Callas

A short-list of six actresses interested in playing Maria Callas in the film version of Arianna Stassinopoulos's biography of the singer has been drawn up in New York. The front runners, I am told, are Anne Bancroft, Irene Papas, the Greek actress, and Jean Lapointe, who has just won a Tony award on Broadway for her role in *Piaf*. The outsiders (too expensive and probably too busy) are Liza Minelli, Cher and Sophia Loren.

Fitting is scheduled to start in September but I am not sure how seriously that date is now being taken. Ronald Harwood, who is writing the screenplay, has delivered the first 100 pages of the script but British producer Mark Shivas still has to find a director, and the final decision on the leading lady is unlikely to be taken before then.

Singing ability is not required since the main character's voice will be dubbed for the operatic excerpts. Aristotle Onassis, the dominant man in Callas's life, has not been cast either, but Shivas is optimistic that the Greek Onassis's luxury yacht on which he frequently entertained Winston Churchill. (It was subsequently given to the Greek government by Onassis's daughter.)

There will in fact be two Callases in the film: an unknown actress will play Maria in her earlier years. Apparently, hundreds of women in

America have been having their hair styled in the Callas fashion and sending photos to Shivas and Miss Stassinopoulos.

Shivas was initially worried about how to tell the likes of Bancroft and Loren that someone else was needed to play the younger woman. "That's simple," said Harwood. "Just tell them you need someone else to play the fat Callas."

Maxwell sues

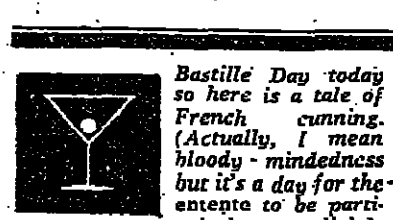
Mr Robert Maxwell, the ebullient chief of the British Printing Corporation and of the Pergamon Press, has issued a writ for libel with damages against *The Bookseller*, the usually sedate trade weekly that serves the publishing industry.

Some might say that suing *The Bookseller* is a bit like kicking the umpire, but Mr Maxwell insists that a brief "news item" last month, headed "Pergamon sackings attacked", falsely suggested that the methods as an employer had earned the disapproval of parts of the Labour movement.

Mr David Whitaker, editorial director of *The Bookseller*, says the article was innocuous and neither said nor implied any of the things Mr Maxwell said it did. He says it merely reported the resolutions passed at meetings of ASTMS and the Oxford Labour Party in connexion with a long-standing strike at Pergamon (which has its premises on the outskirts of the city).

Mr Maxwell said yesterday: "They have chosen to rely on nine sacked so-called journalists. I don't mean that in a disparaging way but

THE TIMES DIARY



Since the war, the French in London have used a *Soho* pub called *The York-Minster*, in Dean Street. It was the only pub visited by de Gaulle when he was in exile here

those nine were copy-markers; at *The Times* they would be Natsons members, not in the NUJ. What they say is untrue and *The Bookseller* knows it to be untrue. Mr Whitaker will now have the privilege of proving how reliable, true and accurate their stories are.

"*The Bookseller* has been sniping against me for some time, and now I wish to call a halt. Whitaker has brought it on himself. I have no option but to go to court—unless they want to make a grovelling apology."

Whitaker says that Maxwell has twice threatened action against his newspaper but this is the first time he has moved. "We shall contest the action vigorously," he promises. His family-owned paper, established in 1858, however shoddy its image, is no stranger to litigation. Among pre-

vious contestants appear such figures as Walter Hinchin and, more recently, Harold Robbins.

and every Bastille Day you can see Free French survivors shuffling by for a *Pernod*, wearing their medals. Not unnaturally, the pub became known as *The French Pub* and if ever you were in Shaftesbury Avenue and asked the way to *The York-Minster* you would normally get a notvery anglicized slur. Eventually, a few months ago the name was changed officially to *The French etc*. So what happens? Regulars now call it *The York-Minster*.

Nuclear moves

Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, the architect of the Soviet Union's formidable deep-ocean Navy, is in his seventies and has been due to retire for 25 years. This has not gone without notice among observers of the Soviet military scene. The same eagle-eyed watch-dogs have also noted that the USSR's military press, usually about as forthcoming as the Lake Baikal monster, has recently begun dishing out accolades to a relatively young naval commander. Which sounds like a signal that this officer is being promoted to take over soon from Admiral Gorshkov.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, 53, the commander of the northern fleet, is the highly decorated admiral who has taken the fancy of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the Soviet armed forces' newspaper. He has a number of "nuclear firsts" under his belt and the newspaper has devoted two lengthy eulogies to him in less than six weeks.

Chernavin was one of the first commanders of a nuclear submarine and the first to launch missiles from a submerged nuclear vessel. For navigating under the icecap and for submerged circumnavigation



of the globe, he won the coveted Order of Lenin in 1966. He has also been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the October Revolution "for successes in battle training and for developing new equipment". And to emphasize the achievements of this nuclear submariner, the Soviet Union has named him the recently the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Chernavin is also in the good books of the party—he is a candidate member of the party's Central Committee—and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, so he is clearly destined to make over Russia's top naval command.

of the globe, he won the coveted

Order of Lenin in 1966. He has also been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the October Revolution "for successes in battle training and for developing new equipment". And to emphasize the achievements of this nuclear submariner, the Soviet Union has named him the recently the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Chernavin is also in the good books of the party—he is a candidate member of the party's Central Committee—and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, so he is clearly destined to make over Russia's top naval command.

Silent salon

The death of Ian Fleming's widow, Ann, announced yesterday, has deprived North Wiltshire of a lively political salon. Frequent visitors to her home at Sevenhampton were Roy Jenkins, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Goodman and many other emissaries from London and abroad. The change of gossip was always skillfully and subtly orchestrated by Mrs Fleming herself.

After my item the other day about the former Bishop of Southwark, the Rt Rev Murray Stockwood, I now hear that he is about to raise more eyebrows among Anglican backwoodsmen.

In December he will become what is believed to be the first Church

of England bishop to take part in the ordination of a female priest. The fact that he will not be taking place in Britain is just as well, given that the majority of British clergy are against the ordination of women.

Bishop Stockwood has a personal interest in the coming ceremony, the Rt Rev Murray Stockwood, 61, an Newark, New Jersey, the ordinar, 41-year-old Elizabeth Canham, was a deaconess at St Luke's Church, in Blackheath, which is in the Southwark diocese. She is to become associate director of St David's Episcopal Church in Kinnelon, New Jersey.

Name games

My mention of the more unusual recreations listed in *Who's Who* prompted Richard Pakenham, editor of *International Who's Who*, to write in with an enchanting list taken from his own publication, the next edition of which is published this month. It is an unashamed attempt to get me to plug the book, but worth it...

John Boulting: "falls off horses". Vanessa Redgrave: "changing the status quo". John Osborne: "critic, Yank and Aussie slapping". Edna O'Brien: "dreaming by day, dancing by night". John Boorman: "losing gracefully at tennis". Yves Chavre: "collects swans". Bryan Forbes: "avoiding bores". Konstantin Marchenko: "performance of tea ceremony".

Peter Watson

هكذا من الأصلي



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DISPERSE OR BE CHARGED

Laws passed in panic are often bad laws. Because they have not been properly considered, they tend, in the longer term, to be inefficient at doing the job they were intended to do. Frequently, they are not even successful in their short term objective. I deal with the events which gave rise to their adoption in Parliament. There is no shortage of suggestions for change in the law to deal with the rioting and criminal hooliganism of the past ten days. Many of the proposals being offered, however, demonstrate a lack of understanding of the English system of criminal justice, and a confusion of thought in matching the remedy to the sickness.

Some of the criticisms of the law's inadequacy are misguided. It is understandable that the public should be concerned that the number of arrests made by the police is not proportionate to the gravity and extent of the disturbances, and that those who are arrested are often charged with relatively trivial offences which do not reflect the seriousness of their crimes. This is almost inevitable in circumstances in which the police are often too busy defending their own safety to be able to go on the offensive. It is by no means easy, and the general chaos, to identify an assailant throwing a petrol bomb from fifty yards away in the dark, let alone to arrest him. Of course many hooligans who have committed serious crimes are not brought to justice for these reasons, but that is not the fault of the law. There is, in general, a wide enough range of offences that can be used once in arrest is made; nor is it the case that the law is soft, in failing to provide sufficiently harsh penalties. A petrol bomb, for example, can probably be charged with an offence under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, which carries a maximum of life imprisonment.

There is also some confusion being shown between the content and the machinery of the law. The so-called "special riot courts" being urged from some quarters mean little more than magistrates' courts — at least outside London — are already doing: attempting to hurry along the processes of justice so that rioters can be dealt with more expeditiously than would normally be the case. In London there are serious holdups; from the 354 arrest made in Brixton during April

for instance, only 100 have so far been tried. By holding Sunday courts, and by allowing charges arising from the riots to jump the queue, the courts can do something to ensure that retribution is quick. By passing exemplary sentences where appropriate, they may deter future rioters. But decisions about sentencing must be left to the courts.

It is particularly important that magistrates should not feel pressured into taking short cuts with justice for the sake of public opinion, or to please the Home Secretary or Parliament. There are certain basic principles which must be left inviolate. Indeed, it is particularly necessary at a time when feelings are running strong, that the legal system should be seen to retain its sense of fairness and dignity. In particular, there must be no diminution, in the interests of speed, of the accused's right to legal representation or a relaxation of the criteria governing the granting of legal aid. The Courts must also continue to ensure that they do not impose custodial sentences on offenders without obtaining the usual relevant information about them from social workers, probation officers and the like. Rioters are no less entitled to the proper procedures of the law than burglars or rapists.

There is, however, one respect in which the law itself has proved inadequate. The arguments in favour of a modified and circumscribed return of the Riot Act are persuasive. The Act of 1714, repealed in 1967, made it an offence to remain on the scene of a riot one hour after a magistrate or other holder of high office had called on the mob to disperse. The advantages of a law along those lines are pertinent to some (though not all) of the recent riots. Because it is so often difficult for the police to attribute particular actions to identified individuals, offenders are going free. Yet those who participate in a riot, even if they are not throwing a petrol bomb or smashing a window, are in a real sense responsible for the consequences of the disturbance. They are committing a crime against the public peace, by contributing to the feeling of fear on the part of innocent parties caught up in the tumult, and in the community generally. By their very presence, they play their part in generating the mob hysteria that leads to violence, even if

they are not themselves violent.

There would certainly be an element of rough justice about using the Riot Act. Some ringleaders will escape apprehension while some lesser fry — and even genuine innocents — will be ensnared. But people who remain willingly on the scene of a riot, having been given an opportunity to leave, can hardly claim that they are totally "innocent" parties.

There are important practical considerations. What if the riot is a moving one, not settled in a convenient spot to allow the dispersal proclamation to be made? How can it be assured that those at whom the order is aimed know about it, especially in conditions of confusion and noise? How long should be given to the rioters to disperse? In many circumstances, an hour might be considered too long — much harm can be done within that time. But the difficulties of dispersing must also be considered, especially in enclosed or semi-enclosed spaces with limited egress. And what if the crowd does disperse, only to regroup later, elsewhere?

If a Riot Act is introduced, offences under it should be summary, triable by magistrates only, with their normal maximum sentencing powers — six months imprisonment and/or a £1,000 fine. To make a Riot Act offence triable by jury would negate many of its advantages, especially that of speed and simplicity. By the nature of the offence, the facts and the offender's identity will not be in issue.

But there need to be safeguards if the law is not to be abused. There must be certainty that the events made subject to such a law be genuine riots and not demonstrations or meetings with some peripheral elements of violence. The law must be couched in such a way as to exclude the possibility of the police being able to declare a riot where none exists, in order to make it easier for them to make arrests. For that reason, a magistrate should have to consent to each separate use of the Act. So that the Act did not remain on the statute books for longer than was necessary, it should be made renewable by Parliament at regular — say six-monthly — intervals, and it should not be renewed unless the state of unrest in our cities justified a renewal. It is to be hoped that it would not, like its predecessor, burden the statute book for 250 years.

AMERICA NEEDS A MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Mr Philip Habib has begun his third attempt at defusing the crisis over Lebanon with the omens slightly more favourable than on previous occasions. The Israeli raids on Palestinian bases inside Lebanon have not helped. But there have been no major incidents between Israel and Syria since Mr Habib's last visit in May. The siege of Zahle, where Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian forces first clashed, has been lifted. The ceasefire arranged with the help of the Arab League is admittedly fragile, since there is still no effective third force to police it, but at least a relative quiet prevails.

The Syrian surface-to-air missiles, which have been the focus of Israeli anger and concern, remain in place. Mr Habib will find it no less difficult than before to find a formula enabling the Syrians to withdraw their missiles without losing face. But the main obstacle is uncertainty over the future policies of the new Israeli Government. Mr Begin seems confident that despite negotiations he will be able to form a government involving the three religious parties and Tami, the group which claimed to represent the interests of Oriental Jews. Both the religious parties and Tami find Mr Begin's emphasis on Israel's right to the biblical lands of the Jewish people congenial, and applaud his

tough stand toward surrounding Arab states, including Syria.

Mr Begin's strident election rhetoric may not be translated into policy decisions, but if it is it could seriously reduce the chances of peace not only in Lebanon but also in the Middle East as a whole. In particular, the re-emergence of a dogmatic and determined Mr Begin would augur ill for progress toward Palestinian self-government on the West Bank, especially when taken together with the equally intransigent and short-sighted attitude of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

There will be an attempt to breathe new life into the talks on Palestinian autonomy within the Camp David framework when Mr Begin and President Sadat host the next summit meeting in Alexandria at the end of the month. The Camp David process is far from exhausted, and there have been suggestions that Mr Habib — if he proves successful in Lebanon — might be the man to help get the autonomy talks moving again. But neither Mr Habib nor any other intermediary is able to operate within the framework of a coherent American policy toward the Middle East. After six months in office, the Reagan Administration has still not laid down a clear line on key issues in the region, as the muddle over

the supply of F-16 fighters to Israel demonstrates.

One reason for this delay has clearly been the election period in Israel. Now that a clearer picture is emerging there is no longer any good reason for Washington to prevaricate. Neither Lebanon nor the autonomy proposals can be considered in isolation. The autonomy talks in particular suffer from the drawback that neither the Palestinians themselves nor Arab states directly affected — such as Jordan — are involved, and without them no solution to the West Bank problem is likely to stick. The attempt by the European Community to break this deadlock by drawing the PLO into peace negotiations while insisting on Israel's right to exist has so far been unsuccessful, partly because the Americans have so far refrained from associating themselves with it in any way.

The chief merit of the European approach — for all its difficulties — is that it acknowledges the fact that a comprehensive peace settlement can be achieved only if the peace process is broadened beyond Camp David, possibly — though not necessarily — with United Nations involvement. Unless both the second Begin Administration and the Reagan Administration recognize this, the Middle East could face — at best — a period of political stagnation.

Portrait of Khomeini

From Mr Hassan Arab
Sir, Mr Heikal's articles in *The Times* (July 6, 7, 8), contain a number of inaccuracies. The Shah had no general called Afshar, he had a foreign minister by that name. Khomeini did not go straight to Neauphle when he landed in Paris, he went to Bani Sadr's flat. Landing in Tehran, he did not go to his lodgings but to the public cemetery. It is not true that the Americans "built up" Shariat Madari as an alternative to Khomeini. He was already the senior Ayatollah in Iran with enormous prestige, etc.
Of greater consequence is, however, the time lag in Mr Heikal's picture of Khomeini. This is what he was and not what

he is. Whether the changes that came over Khomeini were due to circumstances bringing out the real man or the corrupting influence of power, is for psychologists to argue. The fact is that the Ayatollah has turned out to be a man with little or no respect for concepts which are the foundations of civilized society, Islamic or otherwise.

Sovereignty of the people has gone by the board with the establishment of tutelage of the clergy (*Velayat-e faqih*). In a recent letter published abroad, Bani Sadr reveals that when he was set up as the Ayatollah's favourite candidate for presidency, he was told that voting by the people was really unnecessary and if these motions were gone through it was mainly for the sake of world public opinion.

Freedom in all its aspects is more restricted now than any time in modern Iranian history. Justice is meted out in a revolutionary fashion contrary to the constitution and contrary to Islam. People are being executed not only for what they do but for what they think.

The roots of the mismanagement of the Iranian revolution, on which so many people placed their hopes, can be directly traced to the personality of Khomeini. Also, I find Mr Heikal's delineation of this personality sadly deficient. With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,
HASSAN ARAB,
Former Editor, *Farhang Khayyar* Mianeh,
London, SW1,
July 8.

Curbing strikers' immunities

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, It is unfortunate that the Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation, in his letter on June 11, categorises those who are now pressing for a further tranche of trade union legislation as being sincere but extreme and "remote from industrial reality".

He is, of course, speaking for an industry where, no doubt on account of convenience rather than principle, the closed shop is widely adopted, and where any proposal for its immediate curtailment, let alone abolition, is regarded with horror.

But is this the true test of whether further legislation is now appropriate? I suggest not. On the international plane it is incontrovertibly true that British economic performance has been in severe decline as compared with that in other industrialised countries.

In the conclusion to its Green Paper on trade union immunities, the Government notes that industrial relations have acted as a barrier to increased productivity and efficiency and have been bedevilled by strikes and other forms of industrial action.

Many firmly believe that if we are to have any hope of restoring our position in the world further legislation to restore a better balance of power in industry and, in particular, to roll back the frontiers of the closed shop, is urgently necessary in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

No reasonable person believes that there is any similarity between the position of the unions today and that in 1906, when the concept of immunities was introduced, and yet many are seduced by the slogan that "the law must be kept out of industrial relations".

My own federation has put forward proposals for early changes in trade union immunities which we believe will leave unions free to fulfil their legitimate functions, but which will curb the unofficial disruptive action unions so frequently condone, often regardless of the damaging effect on their members' livelihoods, and restore the freedom of individuals to join or not to join a union.

The risk that government of different political persuasion might subsequently amend or reverse the law cannot be allowed to stand in the way of sensible well thought-out provisions on such matters as the closed shop, union immunities, and the enforceability of procedural agreements. Public opinion, and many trade unionists themselves, support the need of further action now.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK GAULTER,
The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors,
Cowdroy House,
6 Portgall Street, WC2.

From Colonel B. J. Coombe
Sir, The income of many public service pensioners has suddenly been stopped by the action of civil servants in the Paymaster General's Office. To continue to survive they must either borrow money or use up their savings.

This cold-blooded action against innocent, helpless victims is causing acute anxiety and financial loss.

The Government, however, is benefiting from this situation in so far as the pensioners' money remains at its disposal. It would be some compensation to the victims, and surely no more than the Government should have to pay interest to the pensioners on their money which has been so forcefully "borrowed" from them.

Yours faithfully,
B. J. COOMBE,
The Dormy House,
Limpsley Stoke,
Bath.

Record rainfall

From Mr Hector McDonnell

Sir, When yesterday's thunderstorm (July 9) broke over London I was sitting in the round room of the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane reading a seventeenth-century document. Within a few minutes water came through the roof directly above where I was sitting, and fell on the document.

I matched the book up and took it to a drier place but those few seconds of exposure to the miniature cascade had been enough to obliterate some of the writing on several folios.

The P.R.O. cannot afford to keep their reading room roof in order then surely it would be better to shut the room, at whatever inconvenience to scholars, than to subject the nation's documentary heritage to such absurd and unnecessary hazards.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HECTOR McDONNELL,
14 Moore Street, SW3,
July 10.

Language problems

From Mr J. D. Reck

Sir, The Navy boards a French vessel with a boarding party of which not one member speaks French (report, July 6; letter, July 9) for exactly the same reason that the crews of the British boats plying daily between Harwich and Hook van Holland find it unnecessary to make announcements in any language other than English, even when asked, as Hook van Holland, that anyone on board who is not sailing leave the ship.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. RECK,
9 Pine Croft,
Chapelton,
Sheffield.

Setting limits on higher education

From Dr Nevil Johnson

Sir, Professor Perkin is right to draw attention (July 10) to the fact that successful economic performance during the past two decades or so has nearly always been associated with a rising rate of participation in higher education and that the British position in this respect looks increasingly unfavourable. But he detracts from the force of his remarks by over-indulgence in unnecessary party polemics when it would have been more useful to have taken the matter further by asking why we have got into this restrictive approach to higher education opportunities. I will make two suggestions about this.

First, we have long accepted both the desirability and the practicability of working to more or less rigid targets for total student numbers. As far as I know none of the countries cited by Professor Perkin operates on such a basis or would resume it as easily as we have. Their financial planning allows generally for wider margins of error and fluctuation. Indeed, if young people choose freely what subjects to study and if the take-up rate in places in higher education itself fluctuates over time, why should we assume that it is rational to plan with such obsessive tidiness? And for that matter why should not staff-student ratios fluctuate somewhat according to the needs of the country, regarded on all sides as holy cows?

Second, there can be little doubt that the concern of governments and of the University Grants Committee with controlling the costs of the university system and gearing these to the state of the economy has been heavily influenced by the manner in which most home students are financed. This in turn links with the policy of charging full-cost fees (or something that claims to approach that). Again we are the odd man out. In most Western societies the methods of financing students are far more varied than in Britain and generally include more "self-help" than we allow. *Par passu* fees tend to be much lower, though this is less true of private universities in the United States. If we take seriously the desirability of widening opportunities, it is hard to understand why we continue to adhere to methods of student support and of university charging which necessarily tend to restrict opportunities.

If there is a criticism to be made of the current policy towards universities it is that the Government shows few signs of recognising that, like our economic competitors, we need to open doors rather than close them. To achieve this we need to move to conditions in which more young people can get into higher education by their own efforts and finance themselves wholly or in part whilst studying.

A Government committed to encouraging individual responsibility should surely realise this. One needs only to talk to students from Canada, Western Germany or the United States to appreciate how far we still are from a university system that is open and encourages people to depend on their own feet. And this is not

their own feet. And this is not

Taking part

From Mr D. Wallace Bell

Sir, Our experience in the Industrial Participation Association confirms that of Lord Carr of Hadley (June 29) that companies that have developed employee participation and involvement are much better placed to bring about changes in their management practices necessary to remain competitive. This is especially so in companies that have concentrated on the direct involvement of all employees at the level of the workplace, rather than formalised structures involving only representatives.

Unfortunately, some managements, responding to the call for more participation, appeared to think that the simple solution was to set up a committee, and were disillusioned when they found it did not bring about any significant changes in their management practices. Committees may be necessary as a forum for discussion of major issues of policy, but they are no substitute for the personal involvement of the individual in relation to his own job.

I endorse Lord Carr's call for the Government to be seen to be giving a lead in participation, and

not only verbally but by example. It is certainly as much needed in the public sector, for which the Government is ultimately responsible, as in the private sector. But in the end participation depends on a positive initiative being taken by management, and a positive response being forthcoming from the shop floor. Many companies have shown how this can be achieved, and have found that their past investment in the development of participation practices is now paying dividends in improved performance, flexibility and adaptability to changing circumstances.

With more participation also, leading to greater commitment to the success of the enterprise, there might be less call for controversial labour legislation. Participative companies do not require employment legislation either to force their managements to do the right thing or to prevent their employees or their representatives from doing the wrong one.

Yours faithfully,
D. WALLACE BELL,
Director,
Industrial Participation Association,
78 Buckingham Gate, SW1,
June 30.

Deteriorating canals

From the Chairman of the Inland Waterways Association

Sir, I must express the extreme concern of my association at the deteriorating state of the nation's waterways administered by the British Waterways Board which is brought about by the continuing lack of government funds.

It has now become evident beyond any doubt that the Government is not providing adequate finance to permit a forward planning programme for which the Inland Waterways Association has been pressing for the past five years. Until the Government do forward planning, it is difficult to see how further needed investment can be made in the waterways.

Additionally, the Government keeps passing legislation which puts vastly increased liability on the board, especially in connection with bridges and reservoirs, but also under regulations of the Health and Safety at Work Act. It is surely the Government's duty to provide the board with the necessary additional finance in order to enable them to fulfil their additional duties under this legislation. The Government must not continue to expect the money to be found from the board's normal revenue.

The IWA has also been pressing

strongly, since the publication in 1978 of the fourth report from the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, that the following recommendations, among others, should be implemented as soon as possible:

1. The Government should announce immediate acceptance of the findings of the Fraenkel report.

2. The Government should publicly undertake to finance from the Exchequer the maintenance backlog identified in the Fraenkel report over the next 12 to 15 years on the scale indicated in the report.

3. The British Waterways Board should plan their maintenance programme on this basis.

Finally, it is a sorry state of affairs that the BWW's auditors should feel obliged to qualify the annual accounts of the board, which is a nationalised industry, due entirely to insufficient finance being available. It is no credit to the Government that the board is unable to carry out its statutory obligations laid upon it by Parliament. This situation is making a mockery of modern legislation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HEAP,
Chairman,
The Inland Waterways Association,
114 Regent's Park Road, NW1.

VAT on church repairs

From the Reverend Richard Hayes

Sir, I have just returned from making a sponsored bicycle pilgrimage from Ruislip Manor to the home of the Venerable Bede at St Paul's Church, Jarrow. My reason for making this journey was to help raise £9,000 to redecorate the parish church of St Paul, Ruislip Manor, built in 1936 by the admired architect, Nugent Catcheside-Day. Of this sum £1,200 is required to pay VAT at 15 per cent.

On my journey I stayed at 10 vicarages. In eight cases the churches cared for by my hosts were in need of large sums of money, ranging from £1,500 for immediate repairs following a quinquennial inspection to £240,000. In villages too numerous to count I noted as I passed that restoration appeals had been launched, the average sum needed being £5,000.

Since this work is for repairs — not new building — VAT must be paid. The money that is given in most cases already being taxed. The churches are public buildings, and part of the architectural heritage of our nation, and contribute to the scenic beauty and interest of our towns and rural landscapes. People care about them sufficiently to give voluntarily for their maintenance, and are in my experience horrified when they realize (which they mostly do not) that VAT is charged on repair work.

May the undersigned parish priest make a plea to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the name of all clergy and ministers of all denominations: relieve churches and other bodies which have charitable status from paying VAT for the restoration and repair work on their buildings. This would encourage voluntary effort to maintain important buildings without recourse to Government grants and before further deterioration to fabric is caused by the inevitable delay in collecting enough money to put the work in hand — and pay the tax.

If the Government can offer this encouragement the churches will have more chance of deploying their resources not only in the maintenance of the fabric of places of worship, but also in providing more support for spiritually impoverished young people, and their parents, in our inner city areas. At a time when the venerable tradition seems to be thin, the Government, by making this concession at no great cost to its annual revenue, can support the churches and other charities who are best placed, being deeply involved in the nation's life, to promote the spiritual values which make for a stable and purposeful society.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HAYES,
The Vicarage,
Thurleston Road,
Ruislip Manor,
Middlesex,
July 11.

Britain's defence role

From Mr Peter Green

Sir, Britain has made a number of crucial errors of judgment in its post-war history. These include the failure to lead Europe after the war and then subsequently to join the E.E.C. at its inception; too greater belief in the Empire and Commonwealth, supporting a weak pound and the failure to modernise British industry.

On the defence front the decision to equip Britain with Polaris missiles continued the delusion that it was still a major power. This fallacy of an independent nuclear deterrent persists today. Britain is part of Europe and nuclear policy should be a joint effort of European countries. In any case the United States is an ally of Britain and part of Nato and as such provides Britain and Europe with its nuclear power.

If Britain is now to spend £7bn on Trident, especially in view of the recent experience with the £1bn Chevaline, then it will compound all its post-war misjudgments. Britain should now accept its true role in the world and that is of a minor power with limited resources.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GREEN,
Haus Gornwald,
3920 Zermatt,
Valais,
Switzerland,
July 6.

Fast food

From Mr Andrew Turner

Sir, Has it occurred to British Rail to hire (to an enterprising, Laid-like entrepreneur) the right to attach a restaurant car to their trains? Would McDonalds, the Savoy or Trusthouse Forte be willing to sustain the British Rail kipper — or extinguish the British Rail sandwich (leading article, July 4)?

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW TURNER,
22 Northam Gardens,
Oxford,
July 6.

Losing face

From Miss Francesca McManus

Sir, We should probably go on using the term "clockwise" when all clocks are digital (Peter Burville, July 9). Since we use the term "carriage-way" and continue to have signposts designed at a height to be read from horseback.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCESCA MCMANUS,
71 Priory Road,
Kew Gardens,
Surrey,
July 9.

W. McKinnon (Evans fav) 1
 Jack Reller ... J. Seagrave 2
 Jack Reller ... M. Wood (C-2) 3
 TOTE: Win: 10p; places: 2p, 1p.
 1p. Pump P. also C&F, 615p.
 5p. Durat Newmarket. Triple
 Secret (7-2), 4th, 9 ran.

TOTE: 1st win, 11p; places, 14p 49p;
 dual forced: 16.00 C&F 22.00
 21.1. Danya Smith at Station
 Auckland. Mount Magic (7-2) 4th
 6 ran.

PLACEPOT: £33.75.

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Robbing Peter
to pay
Paul? page 21

Business News

THE TIMES July 14 1981

America on the
brink of
recession, page 21

Stock markets

FT Index 532.1 up 7.5
FT Gilt 64.61 up 0.03

Sterling

\$ 1.8820 down 115 points
Index 92.9 down 0.4

Dollar

Index 110.1 down 0.4
DM 2.4260 down 167 pts

Gold

\$434.00 down \$4

Money

3 mth sterling 13.7-13.8
3 mth Euro 5 18.1-18.2
6 mth Euro 5 17.1-17.2

IN BRIEF

Pound slips in world markets

The pound lost ground against most currencies on the international money markets yesterday. It dropped 115 points against the dollar to close at \$1.8820. The pound's index against a basket of currencies fell 0.4 to 92.9.

Dealers said that the state of recent gloomy economic predictions about the British economy had contributed to sterling's general weakness, but it had not been the chief factor. The comparative low level of Britain's interest rates continued to be the main influence.

The dollar, which had dropped in Far Eastern markets over the weekend, was initially weak, but improved steadily during the day. However, it did not return to its pre-weekend level and closed with a net loss of 167 points against the German mark.

£9m factory for Jarrow

A £9m factory, which may employ 20 people full-time, is to be built at Jarrow, on Tyne-side, by Rohm and Haas (UK), a subsidiary of the American chemicals company. The factory, when completed in 1983, will produce Kathon, a biocide which controls bacteria and is used in cooling tower water, paints and cosmetics.

New North Sea system

Installation of a unique oil production system on the North Sea's Fulmar field was completed yesterday. The 210,000 tonne tanker Medora, is permanently moored there to store oil before transshipping to smaller tankers. First oil from the field, operated by Shell UK Exploration on behalf of Shell-Bas and the Gas Council-Amoco group is due next year.

BP boosts equities

Equities gained ground yesterday on the London Stock Exchange as the prospect that BP's recent £600m rights issue would be taken up in full continued to grow. Earlier estimates that between 30 per cent and 50 per cent of the £268 million new shares would be left with the underwriters have now been discounted.

Golden handshakes

A £125,000 golden handshake is proposed for Mr Eric Sennow, chairman of United City Merchants, which is the subject of an agreed £15m takeover bid by the Arab Asian Bank. It is also proposed that Mrs Sylvia Sennow and two other directors should receive £7,500 each more than 20 years service to the group.

Factories for Wales

New factories will be completed at the rate of one a day in the current financial year, the Welsh Development Agency announced today. But Mr Ian Gray, managing director, warned a big effort would be required to fill all the factories, and it was inevitable that a proportion of empty factories would rise.

Capital inflow

The amount of foreign capital moving into Australia has shown a massive increase. The country's Bureau of Statistics puts the capital inflow for the year to the end of June at £3,625m compared with £755m for the previous year.

Cocoa agreement

EEC Foreign ministers in Brussels have agreed to give conditional support for the provisional application of a new international cocoa agreement. However, neither the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa producer, nor the United States, the world's biggest consumer, have given their backing to the agreement, meaning that it has not drawn enough signatories to enter into full application.

Industrial and manufacturing output drop continues

By David Blake

Industrial output fell again in May, dropping by 0.8 per cent to stand 6 per cent below its level of a year ago.

Manufacturing output fell even more, dropping by a full percentage point to stand 10 per cent lower than in May 1980. The manufacturing figures were depressed by the impact of troubles in the car industry. The figures also suggest that output has started to stabilise at a low level.

The index of industrial production in May stood at 98, compared with a 1975 level of 100. Over the three months to the end of May, output was about half a per cent lower than in the previous three months and about 1 per cent lower if the successful oil and gas industries are excluded. Without the benefits of oil and gas, industrial production in May would have been 91 per cent lower than in the same month in 1980.

If North Sea oil and gas are excluded, output is now 11 per cent below its level in 1975, when the previous recession bit deeply into manufacturing.

Over the three months to the end of May, output fell particularly sharply in the brewing and shoemaking industries. But there were gains in metal manufacture (mostly steel) and in the chemical industry. Most sectors showed little change over the three months to the end of May.

Capital goods are falling more rapidly than other sectors of the economy because investment is starting to suffer from the long recession. There has also been a drop in the output of consumer goods, but components industries recorded a small upturn in output.

Over the first five months of the year, the industrial sector of the economy fluctuated around a level which it touched in the last few months of 1980. Forecasts prepared by the Treasury but not published suggest that manufacturing output may decline further in coming months but that total national output will remain pretty flat.

In the three months to the end of May, output in engineering was 13 per cent below its level in the previous year, while metal manufacture was down by a quarter from its 1979 level.

One bright sector to emerge from the latest figures is the British aerospace industry, which has been doing significantly better than anyone realised in recent years. Figures for the industry have been revised upwards, while combined with improvements in the figures for some other industries, led to an upward revision of a half per cent in the estimate for the first quarter.

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CBI to suggest more public spending cuts

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Business leaders tomorrow will suggest ways that the Government can cut current public spending by £3,000m in each of the next four years.

Members of the policy-making council of the Confederation of British Industry tomorrow will consider an interim report from a task force that it established earlier this year to compile a dossier, based on a questionnaire sent to thousands of member companies, of where savings could be made.

The CBI says the reduction in current government spending, both centrally and locally, as necessary in order that funds can be released for capital investment and for lowering taxes, (yesterday's) disappointing official figures on industrial production and the expectation that the economy will remain depressed for months have heightened the CBI's resolve to press the Government to cut its current spending decisively.

Sir Terence Blackett, CBI director general, said earlier this year that the failure to cut public spending effectively was a major reason for the country's present predicament. Private industry believes that it has shouldered most of the burden of the recession by cutting back on investment projects and shedding thousands of workers.

The task force report will be followed by a more detailed study in the autumn.

Sir Terence said yesterday: "The Government must mount a major campaign drive to persuade the public that the same disciplines that other employers have had to face in the marketplace. Manufacturing and construction shed 31 people out of every 1,000 last year, yet only three out of every 1,000 jobs were lost in the public services sector."

The CBI says government spending on wages, salaries, and other overheads should be cut enough to allow at least £1,500m-£2,000m a year to be invested in such areas as trunk roads, railways and energy.

Profits fall by £16.8m at Rank

Rank Organisation disappointed the stock market with a £16.8m fall in pre-tax interim profits to £36.7m. The results were well below expectations which ranged from £44m to £51m pre-tax and the shares—closed 30p lower yesterday at 158p.

Mr Harold Smith, chairman, said that since the end of the last financial year there had been a further deterioration in trading conditions affecting many of the group's activities but no further decline was expected during the remainder of the year. He said the group was seeing some improvement in the United States and Far East but no clear sign of recovery in the United Kingdom.

Much of the downturn in the 28 weeks to May 16 was blamed on currency adjustments which sharply reduced the profit contribution from Rank Xerox. Because the Rank Xerox companies' earnings do not come from North America there was no benefit from the strong dollar, while the strength of sterling against European currencies had depressed earnings.

Mr Smith said that £13m of the Rank Xerox contribution was due to currency movements. The scale of currency adjustments during the rest of the year was unlikely to be so severe.

Financial Editor, page 21

SHARE PLAN HITS BNOC BOND IDEA

A new government emphasis on selling about half of the British National Oil Corporation to the public has called into doubt another plan to sell bonds linked to the price of BNOC's North Sea oil.

It is understood that the Government's resolve to sell BNOC shares has hardened in recent weeks. N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank retained by BNOC last year, has stepped up its preparatory work.

North Sea oil bonds announced last October as a kind of index-linked investment which would raise funds for BNOC, were widely seen as a substitute for selling part of BNOC's equity.

Sale of BNOC's producing assets has been criticized because the rest of the corporation is relatively unprofitable, and the Government would therefore be deprived of a profitable asset. But the Prime Minister and influential Conservative backbenchers have been pressing for the sale.

Financial Editor, page 21

EEC takes hard line on textiles

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 13

Britain, France and Italy today persuaded the EEC to adopt a harder line on the import of clothing and textiles in the new multi-fibre negotiations starting tomorrow in Geneva.

The new line emerged at EEC trade ministers' meeting today, which gave the European Commission a mandate to negotiate the renewal of the Multi-fibre Arrangement.

The ministers' agreement came after several hours of discussions on how the commission should approach the possibility of having to regulate textile and clothing imports into the EEC in the event of falling demand in Europe.

West Germany, Holland and Denmark held out for a liberal approach in the new MFA which is due to begin operating at the beginning of next year.

They advocated a form of words in the mandate which would not call for an explicit term this possibility of cutting back imports into Europe during the recession.

France, with backing from Britain and Italy, was adamant that the commission should be sent to negotiate aware that special steps would have to be taken in the event of falling EEC demand.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Britain's Trade Minister, said afterwards that a "recession mechanism" had been written into the minutes of the meeting.

He said it was agreed that the next Multi-fibre Arrangement should take account of trends in consumption, and that global import ceilings should be imposed for the most sensitive textile and clothing products.

He also said that there should be a reassessment where necessary of the sensitivity of products and that, if necessary, the rate of growth of imports from low cost countries should be less than the six per cent per year laid down as principle.

The free trade countries represented at today's meeting added a note to the minutes saying that they saw dangers in the approach that had been adopted.

Mr Parkinson said the discussions also produced a general recognition that those textile producing countries which supply the EEC and which subscribe to free market principles should be given better treatment than those which operate behind high tariff walls.

BL chief urges policing of Japan car sales in Britain

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, is so angered by the latest Japanese refusal to accept clearly-defined limits on imports of cars and vans to Britain that he is urging the Government to intervene and police the present voluntary arrangements instead of the trade body, The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

A senior BL spokesman said last night: "All we got out of the talks in Japan last week between the SMMT and the Japanese Automotive Manufacturers Association (JAMA) was a statement that a broad understanding had been reached. That may have been true of the problems posed by Japanese imports but it was certainly not true of the solution."

"We understood at the previous meeting between the SMMT and JAMA in Portugal the Japanese had given an undertaking to limit both cars and light commercial vehicles to 11 per cent of the market. Now we learn that the Japanese are insisting that no ceiling was agreed on light commercials and they will not accept one now."

"It is clear that only direct government involvement to police these undertakings will give them any chance of becoming effective."

With cars being kept roughly in line—about 0.9 per cent over the 11 per cent barrier of last year—it is easy to see why the Japanese are fighting such a stubborn rear-guard action on light commercials.

From a 2.5 per cent market share in 1979 they reached 12.7 per cent last year and are cur-



Sir Michael Edwards (left), BL chairman: Angered by Japanese. Mr Ferdinand Beickler, Vauxhall chairman: Mass redundancies expected.

rently taking more than 17 per cent.

In the important panel van sector, where they compete with BL's Sherpa, they account for nearly one in four of all sales.

Progress of Japanese commercial vehicles at the expense of British-made ones is also worrying union officials at Vauxhall Motors. They expect to be told of the urgent need for more redundancies to stem mounting losses when they meet Mr Ferdinand Beickler, Vauxhall chairman, today. Last night they were forecasting at least 1,000 jobs to go on top of the 5,700 axed since January.

But there may be worse to come. The unions fear that a recent announcement in Detroit by the parent General Motors that it is reorganizing its worldwide truck facilities could see more 'preference' given to

vehicles produced by its Japanese partner, Isuzu, which is 34 per cent owned. Vauxhall already sells Isuzu pick-ups in Britain, which carry its Bedford badge.

A union official who will be at today's talks said: "We are very concerned at the effect this increasing use of Japanese trucks and vans could have on jobs at Luton and Dunstable. The big worry is that Isuzu vehicles could replace United Kingdom products in key overseas markets like Nigeria where Bedford is the No 1 truck."

"We intend to question Mr Beickler very closely when he presents his six-monthly assessment of Vauxhall's position and prospects to the unions tomorrow. We want a firm commitment that GM will continue to back Bedford as its main European commercial vehicle producer."

Mobil enters fight in Conoco takeover bid

From Frank Vogt, Washington, July 13

Mobil Corporation is arranging bank loans to make a bid for Conoco in what is now assuredly the largest-scale corporate takeover battle in American history.

News of Mobil's plans came only hours after the Joseph E. Seagram and Sons announcement that it is raising its bid for Conoco. Last week Du Pont topped the original Seagram's offer in a deal that won Conoco's blessing. Now Du Pont is considering raising its offer to fend off the Seagram challenge.

Meanwhile, Texaco is believed to be raising up to \$5,500m (about £2,900m) in the Euro-markets in preparation for some acquisitions of its own. Many brokers on Wall Street believe that Conoco, the ninth largest oil company in America, is going to be a Texaco's target.

Mobil is second only to Exxon as America's largest oil company and Texaco just trails Mobil in third place. Du Pont is the largest chemicals company in the United States and Joseph E. Seagram and Sons is the US subsidiary of Seagram, of Canada, the world's largest distiller.

A Mobil bid, seems assured, although the company has not yet announced detailed plans. Mr Rawleigh Warner, the company's chairman, said preliminary studies suggest that the United States authorities would not object to a Conoco merger with Mobil on anti-trust grounds. He added that he

knew Conoco and the business it operated. Conoco is a great company with fine resources and excellent management and personnel.

Many Conoco shareholders may find the latest Seagram offer more attractive than that by Du Pont. Seagram, which on June 25 offered \$73 per Conoco share for 41 per cent of the company in a \$2,500m bid, has now offered \$65 per Conoco share for 51 per cent in a \$3,770 bid.

Du Pont offered \$3,000m for 40 per cent of Conoco shares, giving these shares a \$87.50 price, but it offered 1.6 Du Pont shares for each Conoco share for the remaining 60 per cent of the Conoco equity. The exchange, based on the latest Du Pont share price, amounts to about \$75.50 per Conoco share.

To strengthen its grip on the Conoco relationship, Du Pont has rushed ahead to secure all the cash it believes it needs for the bid. The company announced that it had completed negotiations for a \$3,000m loan agreement with a syndicate of 30 banks headed by Chase Manhattan. Chase is believed to be heading a group putting together a major loan package for Texaco.

Seagram has left little doubt now that it is determined to win the battle and has left the door open for it to make still bigger bids. It said it will extend its July 24 offer deadline if there arise any rival bids.

NCB wants new ports for exports

By Rupert Morris

The National Coal Board is discussing with port authorities plans to increase deep-water facilities in Britain to enable the Board to meet its target of 15 million tonnes of coal for export by 1985.

New ports may be built on the Clyde and the Tyne and existing facilities improved at Leith in Scotland, Workington and Whitehaven in the North-West, Goole and Immingham in Yorkshire and Swansea and Newport in South Wales.

Sir Derek Ezra, Coal Board chairman, has allocated between £20m and £30m for port investment over the next four years, and is hoping to persuade individual port authorities to contribute substantially as well.

In the North-East, two schemes under consideration are the expansion of existing facilities at Jarrow or the creation of a new port at Jarrow Slake. On the Clyde negotiations are under way for the creation of a new port.

The Government's celebrated about-turn in the face of the miners' strike in February has created a completely new atmosphere in the industry, which now aims to double exports and halve imports. The Coal Board is now exporting to 22 different countries, including Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.

The Board has been able to secure better prices recently thanks to the fall in sterling against the dollar.

East Midland Allied Press Limited

A year of continuing growth

- * Turnover increased from £32.3 million to £39.8 million
- * Record Profits - up 23% at £4,052,000
- * Increased Dividends - total payment 3.5p net per share (2.75p)

From the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Frank Rogers:-

"The continuing expansion of the business will depend on the growth of the U.K. economy and an improvement in the efficiency of British industry. We have the financial and human resources to continue with our chosen strategy, both by acquisition and internal growth. Your Directors are confident that the Company's progress will continue."



Copies of the Company's Report & Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, EMAP Limited, 8 Herbel Hill, London EC1R 5US

PRICE CHANGES

| Rises | | Falls | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| BP | 8p to 295p | Pittsburgh Bros | 11p to 326p |
| Grindlays Hds | 9p to 215p | Shell Trans | 16p to 366p |
| J and Secs | 13p to 336p | Stock Conv | 10p to 370p |
| Manson Fin | 12p to 95p | Sun Life | 10p to 319p |
| Mercantile Hse | 25p to 939p | Thorn EMI | 22p to 422p |
| Falls | | Powell Duffryn | |
| Frit Sugar | 6p to 330p | Rank Ory | 11p to 253p |
| K Collins | 2p to 13p | Sedley PB | 13p to 447p |
| Guthrie Corp | 2p to 125p | Sun Alliance | 6p to 890p |
| Warwick Con | 12p to 125p | Vibroplant | 10p to 200p |
| Municipal | 70p to 750p | | |

Technology news

X-ray 'detective' traps food pack contaminants

By Bill Johnstone

X-rays are now being used in the food industry to detect foreign bodies trapped during packaging.

The technique, known as Cimet Art, is the result of a four-year development by Perless Control Systems and is being marketed worldwide by Rank Pullin Controls, part of the Rank Precision Industries Group.

Each packet on the production line is bombarded with mild X-rays for about 40 milliseconds (thousandths of a second). The resulting ray is picked up by a camera, which is then able to build up a picture of the inside of each container.

The units are controlled by a minicomputer into which details such as the density level of the product have been fed. Comparison of the actual with the norm gives an indication that the container is either contaminated or the quality unacceptable.

In the past it has been possible to detect metal in many packing processes by the use of electro-magnetic fields.

But the new system of detecting metal contamination can be used in a wide range of applications using the same basic principle. These include automatic analysis of the fat content and consistency in meat or poultry; consistency of dairy, baking and confectionery products; and even the level of filling in sandwich biscuits and soft-centre confectionery.

In the case of the meat scan a histogram of the fat content can be prepared after analysis in the computer. Monitoring yogurt quality is another example, whereby the fruit content in each pack can be measured quickly.

Even minute contaminations resulting from the recycling of containers are easily detected during the 35 cycles normally expected of most types of containers.

The system has a picture store into which a complete photograph of the X-rayed unit can be retained. Normally the contaminant will trigger another mechanism, which will remove it from the line.

A typical system for a four-line production complex will cost about £150,000.

Optical fibre signalling

British Telecom has taken delivery of equipment to be used for the production of fine optical fibres, which could replace copper cable as the most common method of transmitting telecommunication signals.

The system is the result of development over 18 months at the Borehamwood headquarters of Stancell. It has been installed at British Telecom's Martlesham Heath research laboratory and will work in



Technology takes over on the milk round. A Brighton dairy, Corzofords, has equipped its salesmen with hand-held computer terminals made by UCSI Microsystems. They are used on the rounds to record changes such as cancellations and extra purchases, and cash received. The units can handle up to 1,000 different products, all coded separately. On returning from the rounds the terminals are connected to a small Burroughs computer for processing.

conjunction with machinery already there.

The device takes glass about one inch in diameter and in lengths of about three feet, called "preforms", which are processed to produce tiny strands the width of a human hair. The preform is passed through a furnace with an operating temperature of about 2,000 degrees Centigrade. The resultant small fibre is then coated with resin and eventually some form of vinyl for protection. It is then spooled after drawing through a capstan.

The corporation intends to have about 450 kilometres of such fibre cable laid around the United Kingdom by the end of next year.

Fibre optical cabling is expected to revolutionise totally the transmission by cable of telecommunication signals. Its capacity is far greater than that of normal copper. About 2,000 separate signals can be sent down the tiny glass strand.

Most telecommunication users have been experimenting with the potential of the fibre, which has electronic characteristics which allow signals that need a large-frequency spectrum to be transmitted without distortion.

Fibre also has the characteristic of carrying signals for far greater distances without boost-

Bank plan may finance Soviet gas pipeline

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 13

A way may have been found to unblock the stalled negotiations on the biggest East-West trade deal.

According to the *Platow Brief*, a West German economic newsletter appearing in Frankfurt, Deutsche Bank has put forward new proposals on financing a pipeline for natural gas involving several Western countries and the Soviet Union.

The project envisages delivery of 40,000 million cubic metres of gas from the Yamal Peninsula in Northern Siberia along a 5,000-kilometre pipeline supplied mainly by West German firms.

It ran into difficulties earlier this year when, against a background of rising interest rates, the Soviet Union and a German banking consortium were unable to agree on the terms of a 10,000m Deutsche mark (£2,150m) credit to finance the purchase of the pipeline and other equipment. There also has been disagreement over the price the Soviets would charge for the gas.

The Deutsche Bank refused today to confirm or deny that it had put forward new financing proposals that reportedly would cost the Soviets about 11 per cent a year. A spokesman for Mannesmann, the main supplier of pipes, said his company knew nothing of the proposals.

In Essen, Ruhrgebiet, which is negotiating to buy the portion of the gas destined for West Germany, said the talks on the price were still in progress and that the company did not feel that it was under pressure to complete the deal quickly.

Herr Kurt Becker, the West German Government spokesman, said talks were continuing on the pipeline deal.

DEAL WITH NEW TOWN DENIED

An allegation in *Computing* magazine that Cumbria Development Corporation and Burroughs Machines were involved in a deal for a new town has been strongly denied.

The corporation today issued a statement saying there was no mention of Control Data or any other competitor in the documents when its contract with the Scottish Office and Burroughs was agreed in 1956. It pointed out that Control Data did not exist at that time.

"In all the circumstances, we cannot regard the statement in *Computing* magazine as having any credibility, and we consider that it is up to the magazine to justify its story," the statement said.

A spokesman for the magazine said no specific date had been mentioned in the article, nor had it stated that Control Data or any other similar firm had applied to set up in the new town. "We stick by our story," he added.

Oil companies seek lower Opec prices

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Hard-line oil producers in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are facing renewed pressure from oil companies to lower their high official prices amid the mushrooming world oil glut.

Saudi Arabia is maintaining output at near-record levels of 10.3 million barrels per day (bpd) and selling at \$32 a barrel—the lowest in Opec—in an effort to force other producers to bring their official prices down.

But reports from the Middle East yesterday suggest that Oman is the latest producer to face renewed pressure to cut posted prices, while over the next few months the leading African producers are likely to cut production.

Oman cut prices to \$36.50 a barrel for the three months to the end of September but, according to the *Middle East*

Economic Survey, is under pressure to make a further reduction to \$34 to \$35. One major Japanese purchaser recently refused to buy at the new lower Omani price but offered \$34.50.

Meanwhile, the magazine forecasts that leading African producers—Nigeria, Libya, Algeria and Gabon—were expected to reduce by more than half their daily production of slightly over 5 million bpd earlier this year.

This month, production from the African oil-producing nations is likely to amount to 2.7 million bpd, with experts forecasting a more significant fall next month and in September. Other producers, including Mexico and Dubai, have experienced a falloff in production due to the growing world surplus.

Many countries within Opec believe that demand will improve in the second half of the

year, but the oil company executives see the enormous build-up in stocks as a brake on any significant upturn in demand. Stocks are estimated to be 750m barrels above normal levels, and although so far there is little sign of the producer countries flinching from their policy of maintaining high official price levels, the possibility of talks between Saudi Arabia and the other Opec countries is not ruled out.

The tough policy on pricing is also hitting the companies, and the latest issue of the authoritative *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reported yesterday that companies with an equity interest in Libyan and Nigerian oilfields were selling their supplies at discounts of up to \$4 a barrel below the \$40 official level.

CBI asks Heseltine to stop extra rate rise

By Clifford Webb, Midland Industrial Correspondent

Midlands industrialists yesterday appealed to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to take immediate action to dissuade the Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council from enforcing an "irresponsible" supplementary rate increase.

In a letter to Mr Heseltine, Mr Chris Walliker, regional chairman of the Confederation of British Industry, pointed out that a planned government ceiling on rate increases would come too late to keep West Midlands firms from having to raise another £30m, resulting in more closures and loss of jobs.

Mr Heseltine has already "fined" the council by cutting £7m from its grant aid because of overspending on the current budget. In anticipation of further "fines" after the introduction of a 14p-in-the-pound supplementary rate—making a 48 per cent increase for the year—the council has already included a possible £47m in grant withdrawals in its latest budget.

Mr Walliker said local redundancies had risen by more than 100,000 in the past year, and currently some 200,000 workers were on short time in the West and East Midlands. Many stable



Heseltine: letterplea

industries were working below 60 per cent of capacity.

He complained that when these and other points were put to county leaders at a recent meeting with the CBI, they were all disregarded in favour of manifesto commitments such as reduced bus fares.

Mr Walliker said that, since legislation could not be enacted in time, "I ask you therefore to consider what additional steps might be taken to dissuade the county council from its intended course of action".

Ad agencies back British Posters

By David Hewson

The proposed scrapping of British Posters, the joint marketing company owned by 10 key poster contractors, may make the medium less competitive against rival media, the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising has warned.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, is expected to order the break up of British Posters following a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission earlier this month which criticized the company. It found that British Posters, whose members control nearly 80 per cent of United Kingdom poster sites, operated codes of conduct which were likely to have a serious effect on restricting competition.

The IPA, which represents most of the country's advertising agencies, said it had been critical in the past about some aspects of the British Posters operation, notably in the area of package quality. But it deplored the British Posters members' abandonment of what it said was the most important benefit introduced by the company—pre-selected site packages covering a specific area.

Bulgaria tempts the West with finance

Sofia, July 13—Bulgaria, disappointed by the West's response to its 1980 joint-venture law, has indicated it might go one step further and advance credits to encourage Western investment.

Mr Athanas Guinev, Bulgaria's first deputy minister of foreign trade, said that credits at "less than the United States prime rate" may be extended through the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank.

Mr Guinev said that a joint venture could be arranged in as little as two months and he emphasized that Bulgaria would be "flexible".

Western observers attribute the general lack of interest in Bulgaria to the smallness of the economy and to gaps in infrastructure.

Bulgaria's 1980 joint-venture law offers an exceptionally lenient taxation plan with a general rate of 20 per cent and

another 10 per cent on profits repatriated to the West. China, by comparison, levies a flat rate of 33 per cent plus an additional 10 per cent on repatriated profits.

Bulgaria is the world's largest producer of forklift trucks and is currently modernizing engine and rear axle production in this category. It does not produce any passenger cars but expanding production of utility vehicles.

FOREIGN

Restructuring at Pan Am

Financially troubled Pan American World Airways will announce a cost-cutting programme today, which probably will result in substantial service and personnel cutbacks, the Miami Herald has reported.

A company spokesman told the paper that William Waltrip, president of Pan Am's airline division, would announce the restructuring.

A Pan Am official who has been briefed on the realignment told the Herald that the cutbacks would be substantial and would affect south Florida, where the airline has 6,500 employees.

James Arey, Pan Am public relations director, said in New York that the reports of service and personnel cutbacks were incorrect.

Asked about route reductions, he said, "When you do something like this, there can be service adjustment."

Elf bid questioned

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, said it told United States officials that the proposed takeover of Texasgulf by Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine may violate United States antitrust laws. An International Minerals spokesman said that Elf may be interested in diverting a large chunk of Texasgulf's fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients to France.

Aid pledge

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and his counterparts from Mexico, Venezuela and Canada have said they are willing to funnel aid, trade incentives and investments to Caribbean and Central American nations in an effort to head off social unrest. The officials met in Nassau over the weekend.

Australian deficit

Australia brought in record levels of imports and capital in the first half of 1981, while exports showed a slight increase in the value of exports, according to preliminary estimates in Canberra. The trade balance showed a deficit of \$2,922m (£1,212m), compared with a \$2,750m surplus in 1979-80.

Pressure on Oman

Oman faces pressure from customers for lower oil prices despite a recent cut from \$33 to \$36.50 a barrel from July 1, the *Middle East Economic Survey* said.

900 jobs lost at Rollei

More than 900 of almost 4,000 workers at the Rollei Singapore (PTE) plant were to be made redundant today.

China trade total up

China's foreign trade totalled 30,400m yuan (£3,000m) in the first half of 1981, an 18.8 per cent increase over the same period in 1980.

Woodworkers strike

About 36,000 woodworkers went on strike yesterday in British Columbia after 14 hours of negotiations failed to reach a settlement.

\$2.2m loan to Gabon

The European Investment Bank has loaned Gabon some \$2.2m (£1.2m) to develop the production of uranium and hydroelectricity.

Japan-Soviet accord

The Soviet Union has agreed to terms for Japanese credits of \$400m (£210m) that will enable it to purchase 750,000 tonnes of large-diameter steel pipes from four companies here, Nippon Steel said. The Russians will pay 7.75 per cent interest over five years.

Greek shipping strike

Greece's 16,000 ships' engineers began a three-day strike yesterday. The strike has been declared illegal by Greek courts.

Mexico to spend less

Mexico will cut public spending by 4 per cent this year because of the decline in oil revenue, President Jose Lopez Portillo said.

Hiring by Ford

Ford plans to take on 900 workers at its Cologne-Niehl plant to increase production of the Fiesta model.

Car plant study

Toyota motor sales company has completed a feasibility study on an aluminium car parts plant in British Columbia, Canada.

RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'

MILAN - ITALY

The Company's Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1980 were approved at its Annual General Meeting held on June 30, 1981 with Mr. Ettore Lelli in the chair. These Accounts mark a significant yardstick on which the company's future performance can be measured, as they provide the first combined figures of both Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà and L'Assicuratrice Italiana following the merger of this former subsidiary into RAS.

Results achieved in the Company's various lines of business are reviewed in detail in the Directors' Report.

Overall premium income from direct insurances amounted to Lit. 831.9 bn. Of this total, Lit. 459.7 bn. was attributable to direct premiums written in Italy, where volume rose by 19.3% in the individual life account, 20% in the Fire Account, 24.4% in the Motor Liability Account, 34% in the General Motor Account, 20.6% in the Personal Accident Account, 24% in the General Liability Account, and 21% in the Theft Account.

Loss ratios were maintained at acceptable levels in virtually all the Company's principal lines.

Proposals were adopted to pay a dividend of Lit. 1,400 per share (1979: Lit. 1,200), and also for a scrip issue of Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni shares to be allotted to all RAS's existing shareholders to mark the special occasion of the merger.

Elections were also made to the Statutory Audit Committee, on the expiry of its three-year term of office; while Lord Thornercroft was formally elected to the Board following his earlier co-option as a Director.

The dividend is payable as from July 21, 1981 and the scrip stock will also be allotted as from that date.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS (A)
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES

| | 1980 |
|--|---------------|
| Premium Income | 374,688,168 |
| Investment Income | 43,728,816 |
| Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid | 206,921,383 |
| Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch | 307,877,129 |
| Insurance Reserves, Life Branch | 259,535,339 |
| Life Sums assured | 1,936,376,026 |
| Share Capital | 9,727,539 |
| General Reserves | 115,386,366 |
| Profit for the year | 2,089,626 |

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)

| | Billion Lire |
|------|--------------|
| 1980 | 1,800 |
| 1979 | 1,700 |
| 1978 | 1,600 |
| 1977 | 1,500 |
| 1976 | 1,400 |

SALES OF THE RAS GROUP

| | Premium income breakdown in 1980 (in £) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| RAS (in Italy and abroad) | 374,688,168 |
| Other Italian Group Companies | 58,849,467 |
| Foreign Group Companies | 364,045,157 |
| Total premiums | 797,582,792 |
| RAS Group, Life Business | |
| Total Sums assured | £ 4,043,039,951 |

Business appointments

Sir Gordon Booth joins Hanson board

Sir Gordon Booth has become a director of Hanson Trust.

Mr N. Kruger has joined the board of Lomco.

Mr R. L. Keiller has been named human resources director for the European region of Unilever's Engineering Products Company. He will be based in London.

Mr W. C. Devorak has been made chairman of Atkins Brothers (Hosiery) after the retirement of Mr D. Styles, who has been chairman for the past nine years.

Mr Richard P. King and Mr Dennis P. Murphy have been appointed non-executive directors of Condover Investments.

Mr Kenneth W. Cotterill has been named a non-executive director of Farmac's International division from Australia.

Mr Gerry E. Hirst has become managing director of Bliggs and Hill Properties. Mr G. C. Matthews and Mr D. R. Hedges have joined the company as executive surveyors.

Mr Angus Lawson has been made regional director for Dundee region for I & W Henderson.

Mr A. E. Noble has become finance controller of Booker McConnell.

Mr Derek Sandey, president of the Society of Pension Consultants, has become chairman of the Occupational Pensions Schemes Joint Working Group.

Mr Brian H. Pearce has been appointed chairman of Pearce Group Holdings, succeeding Mr J. H. G. Pearce who is retiring.

Mr Fred R. Allen and Mr Michael E. Short have become joint managing directors.

Mr J. McNally has been made

group director, business development, by FMC. He remains managing director, Agricultural Data-base and becomes chief executive, Lensfield Products. He is also appointed a director of Lensfield Products and Lensfield Research and Development.

Three new directors joining the board of Hanson Acceptances are: Mr F. A. Davies, Mr W. Davies and Mr Moros, Mr Davies has also joined the board of Dorington Investment and Institutional Insurance Brokers.

Mr Gareth Jones, vice-president and partner of Boon, Allen & Hamilton, has been elected to its board of directors. Dr Jones is in charge of the company's London office.

Mr William Pratt Thompson, currently executive director of B. Cars, will be joining Colbert, Geneva, on September 1, as vice-chairman. He will continue to live in London.

Mr Ronald J. Barnes, chief executive of Lombard North Central, has been elected vice chairman of Eurofinas (European Federation of Finance House Associations).

Mr Cameron MacFarlane has become Kwik-Fit-Euro's property director and joins its executive management board.

Mr S. Graham has been appointed to the board of W.G. Spice & Co, a subsidiary of the Guinness Peat Group.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Currency switchback at Rank

Adverse currency movements have played havoc with Rank's interim figures. The all-important profit contribution from Rank Xerox was down by £14.2m to £29.8m, with all but £1m of the downturn accounted for by changes in exchange rates. The weakness of sterling towards the end of the half-year against the United States dollar has also contributed to the £3.2m rise in interest charges to £14.1m, with high US and Australian interest rates which affected a considerable part of Rank's debt.

But while the currency fluctuations have been a major cause of the unexpectedly large drop in pretax profits from £53.5m to £36.7m, Rank has still managed to discontinue on a number of other counts. Trading profits from the subsidiaries have risen from £5.6m to £7.7m, but this is despite the fact that the earlier period bore losses of perhaps £3m from the television and radio manufacturing activities, and from the film production side which have all been closed. So the underlying trend from the continuing operations has been downwards.

The Australian industrial and consumer products operations, where Rank was expecting further improvement this year, have evidently suffered badly from an industrial dispute in the wake of a plant closure. Meanwhile in the United Kingdom the hotels side seems to have done worse, while the industrial activities have been suffering from the recession.

Currencies should be more favourable to Rank during the second half, although Rank Xerox is largely affected by the rate of sterling against European currencies where there has been precious little relief so far. Full-year profits, though, will probably be down from £111m to around £95m. Down 10p yesterday to 158p, Rank yields 9.8 per cent on an unchanged dividend payment. This should be broadly covered by dividends from Rank Xerox, which alleviates any worries about the shortfall of current cost earnings.

investors, so that, if traded, they would pass through the Eurobond clearing systems. Further, the month in question was one in which, for currency reasons, investors were moving out of sterling instruments into dollars. To a degree at least this would be reflected in the Euroclear figures.

The first half of this year is in any case a poor guide to the true strength of the Deutschmark sector. For much of the time it has been effectively closed thanks to a weak currency, rising interest rates and a policy of discouraging capital exports. On a longer-term basis there is no doubt that the foreign Deutschmark sector has much greater depth than its sterling counterpart.

The ending of exchange controls has undoubtedly encouraged much more arbitrage between foreign and domestic securities, with the burgeoning building market playing an increasing role. But the perspective lies in the continuing dominance of the dollar sector as a trading medium. Euroclear's dollar turnover accounted for \$84,000m out of a total so far this year of \$93,000m.

Understandable as it is that after two false starts the Government is anxious to push ahead with plans to sell part of the British National Oil Corporation. But such a sale presents some formidable problems, not the least of which is the present reluctance of investors to put up money for oil stocks. Indeed, it is possible that the Government has left it so late that a sale of say half of BNO's will raise noticeably less than if the market had been handled speedily.

The key to obviously be the state of the oil market. Prices have responded to the industrial depression and do not look like recovering until the world economy picks up or — less probably — Opec can really agree on production sharing and cuts. The chances are that when the Government comes to sell BNO's producing assets, perhaps next spring, the oil market will still be unresponsive.

Difficulties with British Airways, and the very fact that the Chancellor has been obliged to reassert the Government's commitment to "privatisation", imply that the price and terms of a BNO offer will have to be fixed at the last minute. The Government could then be faced with the double embarrassment of not realising enough to make more than a small dent in the PSBR, while leaving itself with the largely unprofitable parts of BNO.

Another imponderable will be the proposed North Sea bonds, launched nine months ago only to subside into obscurity. How can bonds remain linked to revenue from BNO's producing North Sea assets be issued when it is precisely those assets which the legislation allows the Government to sell?

Ratners Sales under pressure

Jewellers suffered from recession just as severely as other retailers, but last year the problem was made worse, by the rise in the price of gold. After a short-lived jump in demand as consumers tried to outguess the bullion price, jewellers were left to cope with escalating costs. In the case of Ratners, the third largest chain, these rose between 35 and 45 per cent. H Samuel reported a 30 per cent slide in pretax profits in its year to January, but Ratners disappointed the market yesterday with a 35 per cent drop in pretax profits to £2.2m after a 21 per cent drop in interim profits. Hopes of better things were based on much as anything on a fine record: in 1979-80 profits were only £155,000, and £1m as recently as 1975. Inflation-adjusted, the past year's pre-tax profits fell to £1.46m. Jewellers' current cost profits tend to suffer more than those of other retailers because of their high stocks which turn over slowly.

Ratners claims to have held its market share, but the jewelry sector is so fragmented that the group has only around 3 1/2 per cent of total sales, and it has also spent heavily on refurbishing old branches and opening new ones. For both groups, the second half is the key period. Ratners stresses that it does not sell jewelry as an investment, which is as well because customers are becoming more aware of the lack of investment attraction in jewelry. Profits should recover gently to say, £2.5m this year, but expansion costs money as last year's rise in interest charges demonstrated.

The shares slipped 3p to 50p yesterday but look better value than H Samuel which has a stake of almost a fifth in the smaller group.

Mr Prior's £1,000m 'young unemployed' package goes to Cabinet committee today. Job schemes — robbing Peter to pay Paul?

The £1,000m package of measures which Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, intends to put to Cabinet to take all school leavers out of the dole queue by 1983 is an understandable response to the huge prospects for youth unemployment over the next few years. The number of school leavers who will not have found a job by the Christmas of the year in which they leave is expected to rise to nearly half a million by the end of 1983, more than double the 1980 total, and equivalent to roughly two in every three leavers.

Yet there are dangers that Mr Prior's initiative, and the mounting calls by voluntary groups, MPs and others for some kind of national non-voluntary service or community service programme for young people, will divert attention from the increasingly grim outlook for school leavers among adults.

Indeed, there are fears that the £464m Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, which subsidizes 700,000 people on short-time work, and 100,000 people on short-time work, will be axed to help pay for the school leaver package. Other special schemes could also be at risk.

The table lists all special Employment and training measures now run by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission. It shows the numbers covered now and a year ago and the overall costs of each scheme. Mr Prior of course wants to go further, by ensuring that places are available as soon as youngsters leave school for those without a job or further education to go to.

His £1,000m package would represent a near quadrupling of the present cost of the YOP. Yet government plans envisage a 28 per cent fall in spending on employment services of all kinds between 1981-82 and 1983-84 at a time when virtually all economic forecasters are predicting inexorably rising unemployment to well above three million.

Unless the Government is prepared to depart radically from its overall spending plans the chances are that



Young people demonstrate against unemployment: programmes to help school-leavers may be stepped up.

The Government's Special Employment and Training Measures

| | No. of people covered at | | Cost, £m | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| | end May, 1981 | end May, 1980 | 1981-82 | 1980-81 |
| Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme | 687,600 | 111,000 | 464 | 415 |
| Job Release Scheme | 54,800 | 66,100 | 129 | 138 |
| Youth Opportunities Programme | 155,000 | 80,000 | 320 | 209 |
| Community Industry | 6,500 | 6,100 | 22 | 19 |
| Community Enterprise Programme (replacing Special Temporary Employment Programme) | 14,500 | 10,000 | 95 | 46 |
| Careers service | na | na | 6 | 4 |
| Training for Skills Programme | 28,800 | 12,700 | 300 | 300 |

na = not applicable. * April 1980 figures. ¹ For the purpose of the scheme, a person is regarded as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, education or training, and is available for work. ² The scheme provides training and work experience for periods up to a year for under-18s who get a weekly tax-free allowance of £25. ³ Cf. under the auspices of the National Association of Youth Clubs and provides jobs for up to a year on specially subsidised wages. ⁴ The scheme provides temporary employment for long-term unemployed adults on community projects. ⁵ TSP subsidizes training opportunities in industry. Source: Department of Employment.

other employment programmes will be sacrificed to make way for extra spending on youth unemployment.

That joblessness among youngsters has reached explosive proportions is surely no longer in doubt after the disturbances of Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side. In January 1 in 5 under the age of 19 was registered as unemployed, accounting for a fifth of all those out of work.

By the end of 1983 only 40 per cent of the labour force aged under 18 will be in employment, compared with 70 per cent in 1980; while over 40 per cent will have had no experience of employment, the MSC predicts in its latest Labour Market Quarterly Report.

But there must be doubts over whether the YOP, or the "son of YOP", can cope with the enormous numbers involved. In its brief three-year life the programme has already tripled in size. In 1979-80 it provided 162,000 places and catered for 1 in 8 school leavers. This year it will provide 440,000 places (540,000 places if the MSC has its way) and cater for nearly 1 in 2 leavers.

The MSC is now having to find almost 10,000 new places a week to provide worthwhile work experience and useful training — equivalent to creating a firm the size of Hoover every week. Mr Prior's plan could mean doubling that number.

As it is, there have been persistent complaints that many placements provide "make-work" of little value and no real training; and that unscrupulous employers have exploited the YOP by avoid recruiting permanent staff. Expansion will make vetting all the more difficult.

There is also the question of what happens to youngsters when they finish their placements, which last an average of six months or so. Some are already coming round for their second YOP spell.

In summer, 1979, 7 out of 10 YOP "graduates" found jobs afterwards. A year on, the number was down to 6 in 10. By the end of last year it was fewer than 3 in 10. But supporters of the YOP remain committed and enthusiastic.

"I don't think anyone would have given these youngsters a chance without the programme," says Mrs

Mary Matthews, company secretary of a shopping firm near Doncaster, which employs 23 permanent staff and has been taking boys and girls on work experience placements since the Youth Opportunities Programme started.

Of the other special employment schemes Community Industry, which is run under the auspices of the National Association of Youth Clubs, also caters for 16 and 17-year-olds in areas of high unemployment or the inner cities. They are paid the going rate for jobs intended to benefit the community, like painting and decorating, landscaping and building renovation.

The remaining measures, the Temporary Short Time Working Compensation Scheme, the Job Release Scheme and the Community Enterprise Programme (CEP), all aim to help adults, the first two permanently.

Barrow Council has 19 people on projects at present — everything from clearing estates of rubbish and working on archaeological finds. And it has put in for projects ranging from house building and restoration to care for the elderly and mobile theatre.

Compared with the resources available for young people unemployed adults get a pretty raw deal, with only a third as much being spent on the CEP as on the YOP. Yet the MSC estimates that by the beginning of 1983 nearly a million people will have been out of work for more than a year, close to 1 in 3 of the unemployed total, compared with under 1 in 5 in January, 1981. And the number of long-term unemployed will be rising at some time after the total starts to level off.

The Job Release Scheme — under which workers nearing retirement get a weekly allowance if they make way for someone unemployed — has had little impact, mainly because workers do not want to or cannot afford to retire early. And the TSWCS, which is due to be run down, has mostly been used by employers, particularly in manufacturing, such as textiles and engineering, who believed that their problems were temporary. With the recession stretching out into the future there must be anxiety over redundancies which will follow resumption of the subsidy.

A criticism of all special programmes is that the spending is merely a form of back-door reflation and the money would be better spent on conventional reflation measures such as tax cuts. But the Manpower Services Commission stoutly maintains that special programmes, apart from directing help at the most vulnerable groups, ensure that the maximum number of jobs are created for the cash available, avoiding dissipation into imports or capital-intensive projects.

It is true that employment measures are highly efficient at converting cash into jobs — but most of these jobs are only temporary and do little to ameliorate the appalling problems which sky-high unemployment levels bring in their wake.

But if the Government continues to insist that it cannot expand the economy and hence cannot bring unemployment down, special programmes are all there is and it will be up to the authorities to try to ensure that they offer the best possible deal to those who must rely on them. They ought to remember that unemployment does not stop hurting when the youngsters come of age.

Frances Williams



Mr Harry Smith, chairman of Rank

Euromarkets

Sterling plays its part

Can it be that the Eurosterling market, derided as thin and generally difficult to deal in, is actually stronger and more active than the Euro Deutschmark sector, widely seen as second only in depth to the dollar market? Euroclear, the larger of the two systems specializing in the clearing of international securities, has for the first time produced a breakdown of its turnover which shows that dealing in foreign-owned sterling issues totalled the equivalent of \$3,630m up to July 3 this year, while Deutschmark sales totalled \$3,340m and Euroyen issues were a long way behind at \$1,680m.

Turnover does not necessarily equate with strength, however. More than a quarter of Euroclear's sterling business this year was recorded in the latest month, which was a period when the market was digesting so-called "bulldog" issues in the domestic market by the World Bank, Finland, Hydro-Quebec and Nissan Motor. A large part of these issues had been placed in bearer form with foreign

America on the brink of recession

Washington

It is too early to say with statistical certainty that the American economy has moved into a recession, but it does now seem probable that economic activity has slumped to a small pace.

The composite index of leading economic indicators, which is a useful guide to trends, fell 1.8 per cent in June, signalling an economic slowdown for at least the next few months. As Chase Econometrics associates' notes recently: "There appears to be no major source of strength for the third quarter."

Economist differ sharply on how long the slump will last and over the amount of growth to be achieved in 1981. The most optimistic projections are likely to be those announced by the White House tomorrow when the Reagan Administration presents its mid-year forecasts. These may well suggest that greater business

and consumer confidence, resulting from the President's tax-cutting strategies, will secure more than 5 per cent real economic growth next year.

Why is the American economy slowing down and where is it heading?

Tighter money policies and higher interest rates have been taking their toll. They have crippled the construction industry, damaged the export sector, dented consumer spending and made business investors cautious.

Real gross national product rose at an annual rate of 8.4 per cent in the first quarter of the year but this was largely due to the strong growth in January. Federal Reserve Board figures show barely any change in the levels of industrial capacity in the past five months and hardly any increase in industrial output in the last four months.

Both sets of statistics would have been negative in the last couple of months had it not been for a quite high level of car production, which kept the car makers afloat in Detroit. The car makers are now paying for that miscalculation. Car sales in June at an annual rate of 7.8 million, the lowest monthly total for a year and imports took a record 28.5 per cent share. Cuts in output by the big manufacturers now seem likely.

The construction industry is a good industrial barometer and

almost every statistical measure of its health has shown a deterioration in recent months. New housing starts, for example, were running at an annual rate of 1.7 million in January and at only 1.15 million in May. "There is little doubt that the high cost of housing relative to income and high interest rates are severely dampening demand," notes a new report by the economists at the Continental Bank.

In the last year real disposable income has fallen by 2 per cent. Savings rates have also fallen to the level that have tended in the past to trigger borrowing caution.

These factors — and high borrowing costs have produced a sharp decline in the rate of credit growth rate, with a rise of only \$1.35bn in May after an increase in April of \$2.33bn. Consumer spending is undoubtedly slowing.

The global slump and the strong dollar are making themselves felt in the export sector. American exports were down by 4.8 per cent in May and 7.5 per cent in April. American goods prove to be more resilient than other countries at times of international economic weakness, in part because of the relative immunity of its international trade in terms of goods, but still the exchange rate changes are hurting.

For example, Argus research in New York concluded in a recent study that the big

American pharmaceutical companies, which derive more than 40 per cent of their earnings from overseas operations, may see their total 1981 profits grow by only 8 to 9 per cent rather than by the 13-14 per cent predicted early this year.

The reason is the decline of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar. Many computer and high technology companies will also suffer for the same reason. It is hardly surprising that business spending on plant and equipment is now showing signs of slowing as consumer demand falls. Foreign pressures here, public sector spending weakens and interest rates remain high. Each of these factors reinforces the downward trend in the economy.

Some preliminary statistics from the Department of Commerce suggest that real GNP in the second quarter was flat. The Lionel D. Edie and Company forecasting group expects the final data to show a 1.6 per cent real decline in GNP for the second quarter and a 1 per cent fall for the third quarter. Morgan Guaranty economists suggest that the rate in the present quarter will be 2.2 per cent.

What happens in the fourth quarter and on into 1982 is very much a matter of guesswork, especially as Congress has yet to vote on tax cuts.

But more than 70 per cent of 1,500 chief executives recently surveyed by the private Conference Board Research Group of New York said that they will not be stepping up their plant and equipment spending plans.

Money and Inflation

Production problems led to the transposition of several paragraphs in an article on monetarism by Garry Davies which appeared on this page in Monday morning's paper. The last paragraph should have read: "The evidence can be expressed in a different way... and ends... is roughly constant."

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Business Diary: Carrying pineapples to Samoa

Apia, Western Samoa

"Where the hell is Samoa?" asks a T-shirt popular here in the streets of the capital.

The short answer is: "In central Polynesia, about 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and 2,300 south of Hawaii."

There is a longer answer, one that is still being worked out. The T-shirts have something to do with it, a product of a modern merchandising in a town redolent of a more spacious age of commerce when, a century ago, tall-masted schooners would have here to trade cloth and iron goods for copra and cocoa.



waterfalls and beautiful flowers.

Today it is only 20 minutes by air to the island of Tutuila and the bright modern shops of Pago Pago (pronounced Pango Pango), the capital of American Samoa.

It's not quite that modern or bright, despite the T-shirts, on Opuhu, where Apia stands, and on Savai'i, the two main islands of Western Samoa, for 19 years politically independent (it was formally administered by New Zealand). But how long this fertile, mountainous country of fewer than 200,000 people can remain independent of what is to some a distasteful commercialism is another question being asked here.

There is still a certain missionary zeal about the western business community here — shrewd businessmen and businesswomen, with names like Nelson, Carruthers, Yandall, Mackenzie, Bentley and Burns Philp. Entrepre-

neurs, they feel, are just waiting for "their" Samoa to become better known before the country's two most famous names are exploited.

One of these is John Williams, the Welsh missionary, who came here in 1830 and whose witness produced such a harvest of Christians and the other is, teller of tales Robert Louis Stevenson, who put Samoa on tourists' as well as traders' itineraries.

"But it will come. It can't be stopped," says a local business man, Warner (known to all as "Jack Warner"), general manager of Armstrong and Springhall, suppliers of business equipment and honorary British consul. "I found him compiling a list of the British community who would attend a cocktail party thrown by the British High Commissioner in New Zealand at the celebrated Aggie Grey's Hotel."

Warner, as a businessman, recognises the lucrative opportunities ahead and is torn between his commercial sense and apprehension about the kind of activity which are to come. He said that the government was thinking of building a cable car to the top of Mount Vaea, where RLS — who died in December, 1894 aged only 45 — is buried in a simple tomb.

The Legislative Assembly also plans to have a restaurant there with a convenient shop. To some this is desecration in the paradise of trees, streams,

buildings with their balconies and verandas remain. The most expensive and imaginative building, however, will be the new Bahai temple in the hills of Tiapapa.

The temple will cost nearly £2m, take two and a half years to build, will be 85-feet to the top of its dome, seat 500 people and be the mother temple of this faith in the Pacific.

The engineers are Flint and Neill of London, the architect is Eusay Amanat of London and the main contractor Mainzeal of New Zealand.

Samoa has a young population, 60 per cent of its people being under 20. Wages are

pitifully low and there is little incentive for the people — called the Irish of the Pacific because they are so political — to work hard when they can get most of what they need to live from the trees and the sea.

Apelin Aiavao, chief information officer at the office of the prime minister, Tupuola Efi, pointed out one of the difficulties faced by the economy. Because the price of copra fluctuates so widely on the world markets, the natives would sooner sell it locally for ready cash.

Outside the market there is a huge, colourful, wooden chart, listing the targets for copra, cocoa and taro, the Samoan potato, and what they can get for a year and imports took a record 28.5 per cent share. Cuts in output by the big manufacturers now seem likely.

The construction industry is a good industrial barometer and

need. It reaches the absurd when luscious, fresh pineapples are available locally, yet the shops sell canned pineapples because they can't get enough to meet the demand.

That Samoa can eventually become an important exporter to world markets is suggested by the presence of the Japanese, who are building a big fishing centre here, and who provide about 1 in 10 of the vehicles on the island.

China is represented by an ambassador and, over Hangzhou, the Chinese consul, the strache, told me that though there is no direct trade at present, there are many Chinese goods in the shops brought in by local traders and China is interested in Samoan timber.

Samoa wants chiefly to reduce its trade deficit and it is well known to offer a big plan. "Grants, soft loans and remittances from emigrants have helped to sustain the economy, but the country must export more of its copra, cocoa and taro, develop its manufacturing industries of timber milling, brewing, cigarette manufacture and food processing and increase the berth occupancy for foreign ships from the present 55 per cent."

If it can do this the country will be making a start on the road to economic recovery, and will be able to offer its people by the time the next big occasion in its calendar comes around — the South Pacific Games in 1983.

Geoffrey Watkins

SPECIAL REPORTS

put situations and subjects of today into PERSPECTIVE

Cakebread Robey & Co. Ltd.

Suppliers to the Building Industry

Mr I. C. Robey reported to the AGM on 13th July, 1981

- ★ DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT UP 48%
- ★ DIVIDEND UP 13%
- ★ POSITIVE CASH FLOW

Sales for the current year are not buoyant and the outlook is very uncertain. Distributable profit is unlikely to reach 1980 levels.

Copies of accounts may be obtained from:

Company Secretary,
CAKEBREAD ROBEY & CO. LTD.,
318-326 Southbury Road,
Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1TT.



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, 14 July, at 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH, FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS, ORDERS,
CAMPAIGNS AND COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.
Catalogue 85p.

Wednesday, 15 July, at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS. Catalogue £2.25.

Wednesday, 15 July, at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF
ART. Catalogue £10.

Wednesday, 15 July and Thursday, 16 July at 11 a.m.
each day
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS. Catalogue £3.50.

Thursday, 16 July, at 10.30 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE. Catalogue £2.25.

Friday, 17 July at 11 a.m.
FINE MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue £4.30.

Monday, 20 July at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS.
Catalogue £1.25.

Monday, 20 July, at 2.30 p.m.
RUSSIAN AND GREEK ICONS. Catalogue £1.25.

Tuesday, 21 July, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS.
Catalogue £3.

Late night viewing Monday, 20 July, until 7 p.m.
All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogues.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please
contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel:
01-831 2231.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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Philip Latham and Rupert de Zoete, Tel: (0242) 518999

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Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, Bt. Tel: (0242) 518999

Hampshire:
Dennis Wey, Tel: (0264) 3730

West Country:
Richard de Pelet, Tel: (0963) 70518
Nigel Thimbleby, Tel: (0305) 68748

Devon & Cornwall:
Christopher Petherick, Tel: (0726) 64672

Ireland:
Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glia,
Tel: (0001) 68058/69325

Northern Ireland:
John Lewis-Croft, Tel: (036) 830574

Isle of Man:
Quentin Agnew-Somerville, Tel: (0624) 813724

Channel Isles:
Richard de La Hég, Tel: (0534) 77582

Salerooms and Antiques

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 14th July at 11 a.m.
ANTIQUITIES Cat. (55) illus. £10.50

Tuesday 14th July at 11 a.m.
FINE CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF
ART Cat. (58) illus. £5

Wednesday 15th July at 10.30 a.m.
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES
Cat. (64) illus. £1

Wednesday 15th July at 10.30 a.m.
JAPANESE NETSUKE, INRO, LACQUER AND
OTHER WORKS OF ART
Cat. (64) illus. £1.50

Thursday 16th July at 10.30 a.m.
JEWELS Cat. (20) illus. £2

Thursday 16th July at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
Cat. £1

Thursday 16th July at 2.30 p.m.
JEWELS FOR THE COLLECTOR 1700-1850
Cat. (28) illus. £2

Thursday 16th July at 2.30 p.m.
18th AND 19th CENTURY BRITISH
WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Cat. (144) illus. £3

Friday 17th July at 10.30 a.m.
GOOD CONTINENTAL FURNITURE
Cat. (38) illus. £2.50

Friday 17th July at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
OLD MASTER AND MODERN PRINTS
Cat. (171) illus. £5

Monday 20th July at 10.30 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. (21) illus. £2

Monday 20th July at 10.30 a.m.
SILVER CUTLERY AND GOOD ENGLISH AND
CONTINENTAL PORTRAIT MINIATURES
Cat. (104) illus. £1.50

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's Warehouse, Kings House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9BS. Tel: (01) 568 1501/1503 Ext. 10.

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Belgravia

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street,
London SW1X 8LE Tel: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 15th July at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT AND EARLY GOLF CLUBS, GOLF
BALLS, CERAMICS, PRINTS, BOOKS AND
OTHER ITEMS RELATED TO GOLF
Cat. (53) illus. £8p

Thursday 16th July at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. and following
day at 10.30 a.m.
ORIENTAL IVORIES, CERAMICS, WORKS OF
ART AND FURNITURE
Cat. (62) illus. £1

Thursday 16th July at 11 a.m.
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (112) illus. £1.75

Chester, Cheshire
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. Tel: (0244) 315531

This week, Tuesday and Thursday
BOOKS AND COLLECTOR'S ITEMS

Thursday 22nd July at 11.30 a.m.
18th AND 19th CENTURY FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS, WORKS OF
ART, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND BAROMETERS
Illus. Cat. £3.50

Pulborough, West Sussex
Sotheby King and Chasemore
Tel: (07982) 3631

Tuesday 21st July at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
CARPETS, FINE FURNITURE, BRONZES AND
CLOCKS

Wednesday 22nd July at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
TWO DOILS, COLLECTOR'S ITEMS
ART NOUVEAU, ART DECO, POT LIDS AND
CERAMICS

Thursday 23rd July at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
FINE SILVER AND JEWELLERY
Illus. Cat. £3.50

Torquay, Devon
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co. Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Wednesday and Thursday
PICTURES AND JEWELLERY

Wednesday 22nd July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 23rd July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Friday 24th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Saturday 25th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Sunday 26th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Monday 27th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Tuesday 28th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Wednesday 29th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 30th July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Friday 31st July at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Saturday 1st August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Sunday 2nd August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Monday 3rd August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Tuesday 4th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Wednesday 5th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 6th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Friday 7th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Saturday 8th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Sunday 9th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Monday 10th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Tuesday 11th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Wednesday 12th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 13th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Friday 14th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Saturday 15th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Sunday 16th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Monday 17th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Tuesday 18th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Wednesday 19th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 20th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Friday 21st August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Saturday 22nd August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Sunday 23rd August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Monday 24th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Tuesday 25th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Wednesday 26th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Thursday 27th August at 10 a.m.
FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART Cat. £2

Bloomfield Place

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., Bloomfield Place,
New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 14th July at 11 a.m.
SINGLE LEAVES AND MINIATURES FROM
WESTERN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS
FROM THE 9th TO THE 16th CENTURY
Cat. (23) illus. £5

Tuesday 14th July at approximately 11.30 a.m., immediately
following the sale of Single Leaves and Illuminated
Manuscripts
WESTERN MEDIEVAL AND LATER
MANUSCRIPTS Cat. (21) illus. £4

Thursday 16th July at 11 a.m.
PRINTED BOOKS Cat. 50p

Monday 20th July at 10.30 a.m., 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. and
following day at 10.30 a.m. (at Bond Street)
VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS,
LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTS
Cat. (206) illus. £7.50

Conduit Street
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 26 Conduit Street,
London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080

Fast Sale Service: a new programme of
weekly sales

Thursday 16th July at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, PRINTS, WATERCOLOURS AND
DRAWINGS Cat. 75p

Friday 17th July at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
OLD MASTER AND MODERN PRINTS
Cat. (171) illus. £5

Monday 20th July at 10.30 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. (21) illus. £2

Monday 20th July at 10.30 a.m.
SILVER CUTLERY AND GOOD ENGLISH AND
CONTINENTAL PORTRAIT MINIATURES
Cat. (104) illus. £1.50

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